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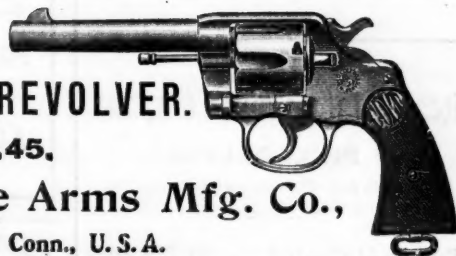
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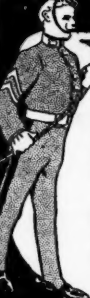
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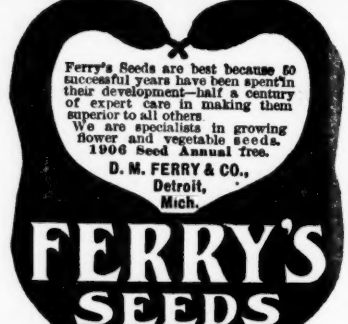
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1906.

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Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., whom Mayor McClellan has appointed Commissioner of Police of New York, is entirely worthy of a place in the group of officers of the Army who, at various intervals, have been called into official relationship with the police service of the American metropolis. In the history of that group one finds the names of Generals Fitz-John Porter, William F. Smith, Frederick D. Grant, Francis V. Greene, Major Frederick H. E. Elstein, and Captain Alexander R. Piper, all of whom, without any solicitation on their own part, were at different periods called to high places in the police administration of New York, in which they did their utmost for the interests of the service. General Bingham enters upon the duties of his new office with advantages which none of his military predecessors possessed. He has all their experience to guide him. The Police Department is no longer subject to a dual authority, but is under a single control, and General Bingham is the chief of the organization in fact as well as in name. He is a highly educated military officer, a strict disciplinarian, honest, fearless, impartial, and a resolute advocate of the "square deal," who, if properly upheld by Mayor McClellan and guarded by him against the demoralizing interference of political jobbers, will advance the police organization to a condition of respectability, discipline and efficiency unsurpassed in its history. The difficulties attending that needful task are enormous, and if they are to be overcome at all it will be by a man of inflexible courage, tireless energy, incorruptible integrity and the military habit of dealing with organized bodies of men. General Bingham possesses those qualities in exceptional degree, and what is scarcely less in his favor, is the fact that he has undertaken the work with a true appreciation of its gravity, its importance and its requirements. The public may rest assured that so long as he remains in office his authority will be obeyed, that there will be no compromise with vice or crime, and that the police will be held to a strict responsibility for the proper performance of their duty. The question is whether it is possible to emancipate the metropolitan police from the influences which have so long tended to demoralize it and lessen its efficiency. If it can be, and if General Bingham accomplishes that great reform, he will have proved himself not merely a benefactor, but a genius in organization and leadership. THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cordially unites with his friends in the Service in the hope that his courageous undertaking may be completely successful.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is such a genial optimist and practices so abundantly his beneficent gospel of giving, that it might seem almost churlish to dissent from the radiant hope with which he hails the advent of the new year. He deprecates the Russo-Japanese war, as do the rest of us, but he is nevertheless thankful that it brought so vividly before the world "the utter savagery and horror of war that a resort to arms is becoming more and more discountenanced," and he expresses it as his "hope and belief that the year 1905 will be recorded in history as the date of the last great war between the peoples of the earth." That sentiment is eminently creditable to Mr. Carnegie's heart and character, and it suggests that, after a calm survey of political and military conditions throughout the world, he has possibly modified his former attitude of opposition to the development and maintenance of military and naval armaments. Even a superficial glance will convince Mr. Carnegie that the great nations of the earth are developing their military resources into military strength more eagerly and on a broader scale to-day than ever before. Every first class power and most of those of the second and third classes are increasing and improving their armies, and the maritime nations are almost without exception adding new and stronger ships to their navies. The new year dawns upon a world in arms, yet it is a

world at peace so far as international conflict is concerned. This almost universal preparedness for war, and this feverish zeal on the part of the nations to make themselves ready for a call to arms—do these conditions disclose a new meaning to Mr. Carnegie? Instead of regarding preparedness for war as provocative of war, as he used to, has he come to realize that it is, on the contrary, a safeguard to peace? And is it because of that larger, saner view that he now records the deliberate belief that "the year 1905 will be recorded in history as the date of the last great war between the peoples of the earth?" In the light of world-wide military conditions, which are clear as noonday, the utterance of Mr. Carnegie appears to warrant that plain conclusion. His words simply express, in other terms, the admonition that, "when the strong man armed keepeth his house, his goods are in peace."

It is highly gratifying to find so critical a newspaper as the New York Evening Post, in cordial agreement with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, even on a single important question of naval policy. The point of agreement is thus stated by the Evening Post, in an article specifying what it considers the urgent needs of the Navy: "First of all, the spirit of personal independence and free expression of opinion and action on the part of its officers should be inculcated." This suggestion is not new, but has been urged time and again in these columns. Officers of the Navy should be encouraged rather than forbidden to discuss, publicly, important questions relating to naval affairs and naval interests. They are men of special training and responsibility whose views on many subjects might be of great value to the Government, and who could safely be trusted not to touch upon matters which are properly regarded as confidential. Every officer from highest to lowest should be enabled to feel at liberty to discuss almost any subject affecting the service to which he belongs. If his views are of value the Government should know them, and if they are wrong he should be permitted to ascertain the fact through discussion and comparison. In foreign navies, particularly in the British, officers are not only permitted but urged to follow this course, and the result is an interchange of opinion, theory, suggestion and experience, which is of practical value to the service. Unusual occurrences, including accidents, new theories in design, construction and armament, new projects relating to the personnel, new devices, new measures of administration, organization or instruction—on all these and other questions concerning the real interests of the Navy, officers both old and young should be permitted to speak their minds publicly, freely and with no danger of reproof from those above them. That they do not at present feel free to do so is a notorious fact.

We published on December 23 an article, with an accompanying diagram, showing some exceptionally fine target practice by the gun crews of the battleship King Edward VII. and several other vessels of the British navy in October last. The inference from the records given was that the British naval authorities had instituted a more thorough system of target practice, and that inference is amply supported by evidence since disclosed. In a return on this branch of naval training recently given out by the British Admiralty, it appears that in the entire target practice of the navy in the fiscal year 1901 there were 2,682 more misses than hits; in 1904 there were 1,916 more misses than hits, but that in 1905 there were 1,000 more hits than misses. It appears moreover that while in 1904 the average points per man were 43.22, in 1905 they were 68.26. These figures indicate an improvement great enough to show that the British naval authorities have taken up the subject of gunnery with a determination to remedy the deficiencies which have been the cause of so much apprehension among naval experts like Sir John Fisher and Lord Charles Beresford. Commenting on the Admiralty return alluded to, our excellent English contemporary, the Portsmouth Gazette, says: "From the return, too, we learn that more than fifty men have achieved the feat accomplished by the late Petty Officer Grounds two years ago—made eight hits in eight rounds fired in one minute—and several have improved upon it. We could hardly wish for a better demonstration of the remarkable advance in good shooting which has been made than these results, due, it must be admitted, to Sir John Fisher's new system of training. The return is, therefore, a most interesting document, but in future issues the Admiralty might well include some particulars as to the conditions under which the competitions took place, such as the state of the wind and the weather, and the length of time the ships have been in commission."

Having abandoned the fanciful scheme to publish an official "War Office Journal," which was announced with a great flourish some two years ago, the British military authorities have now resolved to go into the publication business in a semi-official way by establishing "The Cavalry Journal." This periodical will be edited by Major Gen. S. Baden-Powell, and issued by the War Office, but the expenses will be borne entirely by individuals and not by the government. In view of the notably high character of the British service journals at present conducted as private enterprises the field for a new publication of semi-official character does not appear to be particularly inviting. Moreover, one of the official periodicals, the "National Service Journal," or-

gan of the National Service League, has suspended publication within the last month because the league was unwilling to pay out the two thousand dollars per year required to maintain it, so that on the whole the field for official publications cannot be regarded as specially attractive. However, the projected "Cavalry Journal" is an interesting undertaking on which the Military Mail makes the following comment: "We intend to keep a strict eye on the new venture, and intend to speak out firmly and fearlessly, if needs be. But if it is heartily supported, and made anything like the admirable Journal of the United States Cavalry we shall welcome it into the ranks of periodicals which go to make our army better known, and more appreciated." The Journal of the United States Cavalry is, it should be remembered, independent of the War Office in the official control. Since the failure of Secretary Stanton with all of his war powers to establish an official gazette in opposition to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL there has been no attempt at a similar publication in this country.

The announcement that the German Emperor has designated three officers of the imperial army to spend a protracted period in the United States in studying military conditions and methods gives added force to a suggestion which has more than once been advanced in these columns, namely, that specially alert and deserving young officers of the United States Army be regularly detailed for similar tours of observation with the great armies of Europe. There can be little doubt that such an arrangement would greatly broaden the general knowledge of officers thus assigned, and besides that it would result in the gradual accumulation of professional information by the General Staff which could be used for the improvement of the Army at large. Officers spending leaves of absence abroad should not only be encouraged to study and report upon the armies of the countries which they visit, but there should be a definite system under which a given number of officers should be detailed every year to make such studies at Government expense, and with an understanding that the time so spent shall not be charged against their regular leaves. It is probable that the leading European governments would readily agree to receive a few young American officers into their armies for purposes of observation and study. Our own Government is unfeeling in its courtesy to foreign officers coming to this country regardless of whether their mission is personal or official, and we have no doubt that our officers when sent abroad would be received with equal consideration. The plan adopted by the German Emperor is characteristic of Germany's broad-gauge and practical system of military education, and its adoption by the United States would be for the best interests of the Service. As for the cost, it would be trivial in comparison with the benefits obtained.

Mr. William Barclay Parsons, a member of the Advisory Board of Engineers of the Panama Canal Commission, offers a suggestion concerning the construction of the projected waterway, which is right to the point. "After deciding what type of canal shall be built," he says, "then advertise for bids for the completion of the job, accept the bid of any American who has had practical experience as a big digger, who has a steady-headed financial backer, and the Panama Canal will soon be added to the accomplished facts of American enterprise, and, to use the parlance of the stage, will be a practical canal instead of a picturesque setting in the play of commercial life. If the Government itself undertakes to build the canal, as the work proceeds, many fat places will be created, and the science of politics requires just such 'fat' to live on, and no man or set of men would be strong enough to prevent the job being strung out to keep the places alive, even unto the second, third or fourth generation." There is force in what Mr. Parsons says, but he would have strengthened his plea if he had gone a step further and recommended that the contractors and their work be placed under the immediate supervision of the Engineer Corps of the Army. Under such a combination the canal would soon amount to something more considerable than a mere right of way and a big salary list.

Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., the popular and highly efficient Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, in the course of an article on "Constructive Policy and Commercial Conditions in the Philippines," which appears in the New York Herald, dwells earnestly upon the broad and helpful system of education which has been instituted in the islands by the American authorities. It is through that system, he contends, that the spirit of the American administration with regard to the Filipinos finds its truest expression. "With a half-million of Filipino children enrolled in the public schools," Colonel Edwards continues, "not only is the educative process—the basis for our future hopes of the islands—in active and satisfactory operation, but parallel with it is the growth of a common language—a factor of the highest importance in the unifying of heterogeneous forces for progress and development. With order established, respect for law inaugurated, and an educational system in operation, destined to prepare the people for an enlightened sense of the duties of citizenship, giving them the bond of a common tongue and qualifying them for modern progress, it may be well to consider some of the measures instituted, proposed and pending, which deal more immediately with the material welfare of the islands."

Fort Totten, Willets Point, N.Y., is now provided with finely equipped Y.M.C.A. rooms, which were formally opened on Jan. 1 with appropriate ceremonies. There is a large assembly room, 48 by 33 feet. In this room are tables to be used for reading and in writing. A movable partition divides the library from another section, which is to be used as a game room. An equally large room is for use as a billiard and pool room and for a shuffleboard. There is a parlor and a private room for the secretary. The rooms have been comfortably furnished by subscriptions amounting to \$1,750, which were raised by the committee of management, who are well known residents of the town of Flushing. In addition to the furnishings provided by this committee the association on Christmas Day received from Miss Helen Miller Gould a fine shuffleboard and a phonograph. Secretary Moseley is making arrangements to have a number of tennis courts laid out in the spring for the use of the members. There are being organized baseball and basketball teams. The new Y.M.C.A. building is in keeping with other modern structures at this post, which has undergone quite a transformation. Col. Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, commands the post and his headquarters are now located in a magnificent brick building. The bachelor officers at the post have a fine building, in which each officer has a suite of rooms with every modern convenience. Brick residences have been provided for a number of the married officers and similar buildings are in course of erection for the remainder. The post exchange is located in a modern brick building. Nearby is one of the finest gymnasium buildings in the United States, which is to be completed and ready for use, it is expected, this month. A magnificent system of macadam drives has been laid out on the post, one of the features being a shore boulevard along Little Neck Bay and the Long Island Sound. In winter and summer the post is now one of the most desirable in the Army. Nearly all the wooden buildings have been superseded by brick structures.

The Hawaiians, appreciating the advantage of every man being able to hit the object at which he shoots, have organized the Hawaiian Rifle Association, and have voted to affiliate with the National Rifle Association of America. Col. J. W. Jones has offered the use of the Kakaako rifle butts to the association, and it is proposed to hold a shoot there about Jan. 1. A rifle club has been organized by the students of Cornell University, and the Pearl City Sharpshooters' Association, of Jamestown, New York, has made application for affiliation with the National Rifle Association. It is thought that Congress will take some action during the present session that will give the various clubs better facilities to perfect their members in the use of the military rifle and revolver. Prospects for additional national aid to rifle practice along the lines of the recommendations of the National Rifle Practice Board appear to be fairly good. Senator Dick has introduced an amendatory act which is supported by the National Guard officers, increasing the appropriation for the militia to \$2,000,000, part to be available "for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges." The National Board will meet in Washington in January, as will the Association of Officers of the National Guard, and it is expected that this bill will receive quite an impetus from these meetings. Should this measure fail of passage, it is hoped that the Wiley bill or one on the same lines can be passed. This bill authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint a commission, consisting of two officers of the Army and two officers of the National Guard, to report to Congress as to the expediency and practicability of establishing and maintaining rifle ranges in Congressional districts to meet the requirements of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the National Guard, and rifle clubs properly organized.

The Ohio State Journal is in a state of unmitigated disgust with reference to the present uniform of our Army, of which it says: "The adoption of the khaki uniform for the U.S. Army, even for police or fatigue duty, was a mistake, because it is the ugliest attire ever put on a civilized man. Its color, if color it might be called, is the dullest that could be concocted by a spoiled taste. It is hard to imagine that any respect for the soldier was ever involved in the selection of that dreary costume. If it was chosen, in the first place, as a uniform that would not show the dirt, the purpose was without any sense, because the garment was as dirty looking as it could be, to start with. The idea of dressing the defenders of the nation in a garb that couldn't be made to look any dirtier, contained a flavor of disrespect to the Army, if not of disloyalty to the country. The people incline to have a measure of pride for the Army. They associate with it, acts of devotion and courage. Its heroism adorns the pages of history. But all this glory has been won by the boys in blue. This is the color that blends with heroic memories. And now, to dispel the splendid visions of the past, by interposing the American soldier in ranks of muddy yellow, smatters of a sacrilege. Let us get back to the blue. We want a color that has a meaning to it. We want an army whose very appearance carries a sentiment. True blue are words that fit each other. Since the adoption of the dirty yellow, there have been more desertions from the Army than ever before. So the reports indicate. This shows a lack of respect for the uniform the soldiers have to wear. It is no wonder. The yellow uniform has no fine associa-

tions. It awakes no sentiment. It chills one's patriotism."

With reference to the recent order establishing a school of hygiene at the United States Military Academy, a British writer sends the following congratulatory note to the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States: "The American Army is indeed to be congratulated on this fresh departure in the matter of the education of its officers in the subject of sanitation and military hygiene—a striking step in progressive medicine for the prevention of disease during peace-time and war. The congratulation comes from their British friends who see nothing but a future of the greatest practical usefulness for all time and let us hope hygiene may be reached at a not too distant date. The writer rejoices to note that this order is to have for its birthplace no less important a home than the West Point Military Academy, with Deputy Surgeon General H. O. Perley to nurse it in its infancy at least; most officers are aware of the rare capabilities of that officer who so ably conducted the hospital ship Relief in the Far Eastern and Philippine waters during the troublous days of 1899-1900, in the capacity of Chief Surgeon, navigator and victualling officer. Then again we have at West Point that most capable and courteous officer General Mills now commanding the Academy, and one of America's youngest and most progressive generals. With such a combination of the suaver in modo and the fortiter in re this infant order should develop into ideal manhood, and we wish it, with all sincerity, bon voyage."

One compensation for the elimination of worn-out or obsolete ships from the active list of the Navy is that it will enable the authorities to provide additional vessels for States having naval militia for the practical training of those organizations. Navy officers who have observed the work of the naval militia on their practice cruises on naval vessels speak highly of the intelligence and zeal displayed by the men and express the opinion that the interest of the crews is greatly strengthened by enabling them to train on real warships. The New Orleans Picayune ventures the hope that many of the vessels which, in the natural order of things, will be stricken from the active list of the Navy within a few years, may be used for training the naval militia. "Would it not be infinitely better for the Government," our contemporary asks, "to make some use of these good ships than to sell or destroy them? Not only does the British navy set aside efficient vessels for the training of the royal naval reserve and meet all the expense of that training, but it also assigns a vessel to every battalion of royal naval volunteers. Our naval militia combine the features of both these British organizations, and although there is ample law directing the Navy Department to make such use of their older ships not actually needed for the regular naval service, good vessels are allowed to rot unused at navy yards."

Charles M. Dally, late secretary of the M. Hartley Company of New York, who returned from Europe by the turbine steamer Carmania on her maiden trip on Dec. 13, went to England in October on the invitation of the British War Office, taking with him Mr. Morris F. Smith (of the Smith-Conditt Arms Co., of Philadelphia), the inventor of the automatic military rifle bearing his name. Such perfect arrangements had been made for their reception that soon after their arrival in London a series of trials were entered upon at the government arsenal before the Small-Arms Committee, at which were likewise present some of the principal dignitaries of the War Office. Everything passed off without the slightest hitch, and the rifle was pronounced the most satisfactory arm yet laid before them. To Colonel Dally is due the honor of having introduced to the British Government nineteen years ago the rifle which is yet their service arm (Lee-Enfield), for which he received some two years ago an unusual mark of recognition at the close of the Boer War. And it will be singular if while yet in his prime he should succeed in securing a second change of arms, this time to the automatic gun. Several causes may conspire to bring about a re-armament of the British army within the next three or four years, possibly much sooner; meaning a change from the present magazine rifle to one performing all its functions automatically, a veritable machine gun at the shoulder.

An interesting but altogether improbable story published in the Manila Gossip is to the effect that Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., will presently be named as Governor General of the Philippines. The story is in part as follows: "General Corbin would be highly acceptable as Governor General—retired from the Army, of course. He knows the situation here like a well-studied book. He is a practical man, a sound economist, and he has won regard of the Filipino people, not by bombastic utterances, but by carefully-planned efforts to help them along the line of advancement. He is wise in council; an able leader of men; and, from the party viewpoint, no better man could be chosen. We have reason for the belief that he has been sounded as to his desires in the matter; we are inclined to the opinion that these pour-parlers had something to do with his taking that trip to Australia; and we will not be at all surprised to read some fine morning not far ahead a cable despatch announcing the retirement after long and faithful service of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, and another, later on, gazetting him as Governor General." It is also suggested

that General Corbin will be nominated for election as the member of Congress from Ohio.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, late captain, U.S.N., is one of the last men whom anybody would suspect of approving brutal practices among students at institutions of learning, and for that reason his views on the subject of hazing at the Naval Academy are worthy of note. He is a graduate of the Academy, and during his stay there he had perhaps as much lively experience as his fellow-midshipmen, but it does not appear to have left any bad after-effects whatever. "But," he frankly declares in an interview published in the New York Times, "they can't abolish hazing. It's boy nature. I think the investigation is a good thing. The rougher feature of the midshipmen fun should be abolished; but they cannot hope to do away with it entirely. As for giving the Secretary of the Navy arbitrary power to dismiss midshipmen, for cause, I think that is right. The midshipmen are not officers, and denying them right of court-martial would not be unjust. Yes, I know about hazing. If anybody ever went through it, I did. I stood on my head, chewed soap, and did other amusing things. I was not hurt by it, and nobody was while I was in the Academy."

The Navy Department has made public the findings and recommendations of the board which recently conducted the examination in Washington of candidates for appointment as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. As a result of the report of this board Logan Tucker, of Illinois; Charles S. McReynolds, of the Marine Corps; John E. Semmes, jr., of Maryland, and Charles F. B. Price, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps to take rank in the order named to fill existing vacancies in that grade. Another vacancy will occur at the end of this month which will be filled by the appointment of William C. Powers, jr., of Illinois, if he successfully passes a physical re-examination. Russell H. Davis, of Minnesota; Sydney S. Lee, of Virginia; Joy Clyde Ross, of Vermont; Robert Tittoni, of Pennsylvania, and Ross E. Rowell, of Idaho, will be appointed second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in the order named should there be vacancies for them prior to July 1, 1906, the appointment of Mr. Ross to be contingent upon his having qualified physically upon re-examination.

Various newspapers published on the Pacific coast continue to insist that more and larger ships should be assigned to the Pacific Squadron, and complaint is made that the naval interests of the coast are being deliberately neglected. One of the journals alluded to, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, thinks it unfair that real naval vessels should be built on the Pacific coast only to be sent elsewhere when placed in commission, and adds that the Pacific Squadron as now constituted is grossly inadequate. "It is almost an insult to a rear admiral," our contemporary goes on to say, "to assign him to the command of a petty squadron of two or three second-class cruisers and gunboats in home waters. If warships are needed for the protection of our own coasts, why are all the fighting vessels of our Navy kept at such a distance from the Pacific coast that they could not proceed to its defense, if it were threatened, for weeks and months?"

An order was issued by the Navy Department this week detaching from the command of the Philippines Division of the Asiatic Fleet Rear Admiral George C. Reiter and ordering him home to await orders. It is understood that this order was issued at the request of Admiral Reiter, who has served his tour of duty in Philippine waters and whose health has not been somewhat affected by the excessive heat of the tropics. It is understood that Rear Admiral Reiter will succeed Rear Admiral Benjamin P. Lambertson, who will probably be placed on the retired list on his own application, as chairman of the Light-house Board in Washington. Capt. James H. Dayton, at present chairman of the Board of Inspection and Survey, will be ordered to the Asiatic Station to relieve Admiral Reiter of the command of the Philippines Division. Before Captain Dayton reaches the Philippines he will receive his promotion to the grade of rear admiral.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., has now one of the finest and most modern equipped post exchanges or gymnasiums of any fort in the South. The floor space of the gymnasium is about thirty by forty-eight feet, and is amply large to accommodate a squad of at least thirty men at exercise. One of the new equipments installed is an authoroposutric. This is for the purpose of ascertaining the developments of the men under training. When a person begins training the machine is used to determine the size of the muscles, the lifting capacity of the arms, back, etc. After being at work for several months another test is made, when it can determine which muscles need developing and the instructor proceeds accordingly.

The first issue of The Filipino, a magazine claiming to be the organ of the Filipino people in the United States and published partly in English and partly in Spanish in Washington, D.C., has just appeared. It is based upon the theory that the American people as a whole are densely ignorant and careless of the real sentiment of the Filipinos toward the United States, and still more ignorant of their present needs and conditions. Its avowed purpose is to set the American people right with regard to Philippine matters.

THE REGENERATION OF THE ARMY.

Col. Charles W. Larned, U.S.A., professor at the United States Military Academy, publishes in the International Quarterly an article on "The Regeneration of the Enlisted Soldier," which will prove profoundly interesting to every citizen who has concerned himself in the question of military education in the United States. It is perfectly plain from Colonel Larned's viewpoint that the conditions under which modern armies are recruited and maintained must undergo a radical change if military organization is to be made thoroughly effective during those long intervals of peace which are the periods of schooling preparatory to the destructive activities for which armies are created. How that change shall be brought about is the question. The influences operating to produce the desired result, Colonel Larned contends, are partly social and partly military, the social element probably being the more potent. The underlying conception of military service is fundamentally feudal. The bond of service by which the soldier is held; his social inferiority with respect to his officer; the arbitrary laws and circumspection of civil rights; the annihilation of initiative and complete subordination of will; the absorption of the entire fruit of his labor and the claim over his life place him in an environment of coercion wholly artificial as compared with that of his civilian brother. Of course, so long as organized warfare is a practice of nations and armies are trained for the operations of war, there must be a certain definite surrender of will and initiative and obedient subordination to authority; there must be an arbitrary discipline to insure this, as well as to secure accurate co-ordination of action; and there must also be the surrender of life and limb to the service of the State. Without these fighting would be riot, and armies mobs. It is Colonel Larned's serious belief, however, that the discipline and spirit that insure these conditions cannot very much longer be made to result from the traditional relation of the soldier to the State and to his officer. Soldiering, up to the present time, he continues, has been divided by a great gulf into two castes—the private and the officer. Society looks askance upon the one and honors the other.

Military relations have been greatly changed, partly by modern conditions of fighting, and partly because of the genius of the age which has created an entirely different entente between officer and man. There has been a reaction from the automatic type of soldier developed under the rigorous methods of military training which began in the time of Frederick the Great, and the private has gained by force of necessity an individuality and initiative entirely at variance with the automatic idea. The American soldier acquired it first under the influence of his frontier training, which was a cross between that of the frontiersman or scout and the military machine; and it was greatly developed under the volunteer system of the war for the Union in 1861. It received further accession during the Spanish War, and is now awaiting the development of the reorganization of military polity and methods which will result from the lessons of the recent eastern conflict. The modern army lives two lives, one of peace and one of war, and under these conditions the soldier has to live a wholly fictitious existence, under artificial restraints which are endurable with patience only under the stress of the vital issues of war.

"Under despotic governments and traditions," Colonel Larned goes on to say, "the rigid discipline of separateness and inferiority could be enforced at all times, and more frequent wars gave it rational use and meaning; but with longer intervals of peace and the passing of autocracy will it be possible to continue these traditions? I think not. I do not believe it desirable to do so even from the military viewpoint." The Civil War, he continues, did more to dignify the private soldier and change his social status than any other event in modern history, and it gave a status of dignity to the non-commissioned service of arms which it never possessed before. The result was, on a larger scale than in the armies of Napoleon, the growth of a certain bonhomie between the officer and soldier which was an invaluable agency for promoting patriotism, enthusiasm, discipline and soldierly achievement. "The problem of to-day," says Colonel Larned, "is how to preserve these fundamentals of patriotism, pride in the military profession, subordination to authority, and discipline in military performance during the long periods of peace training, without the sacrifice of individuality, initiative or self-respect, and to do this in competition with civil pursuits. Is the Army to rely upon the drifting and uncertain body of the unemployed, social failures and tramps, fluctuating in number according to periods of commercial distress or prosperity, and hired for the national service at a wage less than that of unskilled labor in prosperous times? Is it to offer its service as a sort of forlorn hope for the desperate, and a last resort for the poor devil who is down on his luck, or the ne'er-do-well runaway from home? Tersely stated, then, the problem is: How change the conditions of military service so as to transform this service into a privilege—a career with sufficient attractions to render discharge a punishment instead of a temptation; with functions that shall interest and stimulate instead of repelling and wearying; with prospects which will inspire hope and competition; and with results to the country which will have a maximum value in time of war?"

Colonel Larned's solution for the problem stated is exceedingly simple—he declares that it is largely a matter of pay, sordid and sentimental as that may appear. A satisfactory military product in time of peace can be had only by paying a fair price for it. The country in its military industry must compete with other industries, and it must provide a career which stimulates and rewards in proportion to ability and effort and which holds the individual by a self-interest sufficiently strong to make failure distinctly a punishment in itself. Colonel Larned then proposes the following project: "I would urge that the Army be converted into a military school, in a true sense, for the enlisted man as well as for the officer, and that the enlisted man be paid as much as the mechanic laborer in civil life, grading his pay according to his corps in the Service—the Infantry at least as much as the day laborer, the Cavalryman as much as an expert groom, the Artillery and Ordnance as much as high-grade mechanics, the Engineers as much as assistants of railways or civil engineers—young graduates of technical schools. Pay all non-commissioned grades

much higher than the privates, in proportion to the responsibility and ability demanded by their position, and provide that the work exacted shall be sufficient in amount and variety to keep the men busily employed for a fair working day, with adequate relaxation and amusement, and that it shall comprise theoretical military instruction for both non-commissioned officers and privates in the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry arms, in addition to thorough practical instruction of such a degree as to insure to the privates the course now provided for non-commissioned officers; and, for the non-commissioned officers, the equivalent of that now demanded for promotion to commissioned rank. In the Engineer, Artillery and Ordnance Corps, in a similar manner, theoretical instruction, both technical and military, should be of a grade considerably more advanced than that in the other corps, and the whole active personnel should be freed from the incubus of non-military labor by the provision of a special Army service corps for all work which does not come within the purview of a soldier's duties. In the United States concentrate troops into a few carefully selected posts, well built and equipped with first-class gymnasiums and all necessary buildings for theoretical instruction, and establish the recruiting system upon a thorough and exacting basis, which shall require mental as well as physical and moral standards, permitting but one re-enlistment except in special cases. Provide that all promotions to commissions in the regular Army other than those from the Military Academy shall be from enlisted men rating highest in theoretical, practical and moral attainment in the different branches of the Regular Army; and guarantee to each honorably discharged enlisted man who shall have achieved a certain standard of proficiency in theoretical and practical instruction, and whose record is of the requisite grade, a commission as lieutenant or captain in the Volunteer service in time of war, according to recommendations as above described upon discharge. The certificate of proficiency upon discharge papers would be equivalent to a military diploma, and would be of great value to the soldier in obtaining civil employment and positions of responsibility. Such an uplifting of the status, functions and objectives of the enlisted career would tend to diminish the austerity of the social relations between the enlisted and commissioned soldier and to substitute a less humiliating distinction, more of the nature of that existing between the cadets of the Military Academy and their instructors."

In support of this project Colonel Larned contends that it would reverse the attitude of the soldier towards his profession, and, in place of the sense of coercion and imprisonment, generating a desire for escape, would be substituted a sense of responsibility and the dread of dismissal. Desertion would only occur as an escape from criminal action; discharge would become a severe punishment; discipline would thereby be more easily enforced, and every man would be on his mettle to make good his title to remain in the Service. The difference in motive would be the same as that between the spirit of convict and of free labor inspired by hope and ambition. Under such a system there would be no room in the Army for the lazy, the vicious or the illiterate. Moreover, Colonel Larned holds that his project would change the attitude of the public towards the military profession, and create a respect for pride in the national soldier and his trade, which, by natural reaction, would stimulate his self-respect and soldierly dignity, and thereby pride and self-interest would be substituted as motives for discipline and subordination, instead of fear and punishment. Instead of demoralizing his energies and rendering him unfit for steady work in civil occupations military service would restore him to civil life improved and developed mentally, morally and physically—an orderly and conservative element in society. It would develop individuality and initiative, and provide a body of 60,000 intelligent, highly trained soldiers available for any emergency—the great majority of whom, in addition to the many thousands scattered through the civil walks of life, would make good junior commissioned officers for Volunteer forces, while a very considerable number would be second only to the graduates of the Military Academy in their qualifications for such commissions.

To develop the standing Army into a school for all would be simply a development of the logical reason for its existence. Hitherto its function as a school has been chiefly for the commissioned officers. But by raising the status of the enlisted man and enlarging the range of his instruction the whole Army becomes a real school of officers for war. The Army should be a vigorous, effective engine for the manufacture of competent soldiers, working hard all the time to improve its product, and grinding out all the time a steady stream of graduates. Colonel Larned would therefore allow but one re-enlistment to privates except those in the Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Corps, whose numbers are small, but whose duties are those of expert specialists. He would permit non-commissioned officers to re-enlist up to the age of retirement, inasmuch as they form "the expert, stable element of the Service, the backbone of discipline and instruction."

The pay schedule proposed by Colonel Larned would considerably more than double the present pay of the enlisted force of the Army, and it is at this point, no doubt, that his project will encounter the opposition of short-sighted critics. They will ignore entirely the fact that the pay of the private soldier has remained virtually unchanged since the Civil War, while wages in civic enterprises have increased enormously in the last eight years. Nor will they take into account that in passing through the Army and returning to civil life a large body of men thoroughly trained in the duties of the soldier the nation is creating a military asset that would prove of almost incalculable value in time of war. It is a fact, nevertheless, as Colonel Larned remarks, that it would be much cheaper for the country to give high pay to an army of 60,000, which is capable in ten years of returning to civil life a body of between 50,000 and 100,000 men, competent for junior commissions and non-commissioned warrants in our volunteer levies, than to pay half the sum for the reluctant service of a relatively low grade of automatic soldiers, who either leave the Army with little more intelligence than they brought to it, or else remain until retirement military petrefactions—dull, faithful and inert.

It will be observed that Colonel Larned aims at what will be recognized as an ideal Army—one which in both its commissioned and its enlisted force shall embody the highest development of American character—an Army of intelligent, patriotic, self-respecting, well-paid and efficient soldiers to whom the Service shall be an honor and exclusion therefrom a punishment. The few additional millions required to bring about such a readjustment of our military organization would be a national investment from which the returns would be steady and ever increasing. "No nation," says Colonel Larned, in concluding this valuable paper, "can so well afford to make such an expenditure; no nation is more better qualified to lead the way to such a regeneration of mili-

tary service; none is so fitted as the great republic of the New World to be the pioneer in a move which makes the military service an engine of civil and industrial value—a school of morals, of manners, of good citizenship, and of industrial usefulness. Such a school teaches matters of more worth to the community than the most dazzling career of commercial success—discipline and regularity of habits, respect for authority, obedience, vigor of body, simplicity of life, truth-telling, integrity, personal accountability, self-denial, loyalty and reverence for law."

DETAILS FOR COLLEGE DUTY.

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Jan. 1, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the report of the Inspector General of the Army, of which a copy has been furnished me, the detached service of officers occupies a conspicuous place, and especially does it refer to officers on duty at colleges. From the reports published from time to time I see this referred to by implication as an evil calling for correction, and various recommendations have been made looking to a change in the matter of disseminating the rudiments of military knowledge amongst our young men. Attention to the following figures is invited, showing that there are other detached duties removing officers from the regiments besides the one for which I request special attention.

The monthly directory for October shows as follows:

	Cav.	Inf.	Art.	Det'd.	Total
Majors	50	101	43		194
Detached	1	2	1	4	
Captains	240	477	209		926
Detached	8	22	2	32	
Lieutenants	443	887	388		1718
Detached	6	5	1	12	
				48	2838

Of the 79 referred to in the report, 30 are retired officers.

There is and has been for a long time, an under-current of opposition to, and ridicule of all such institutions, as well as a belief that the officers stationed at them have nothing to do but draw their pay. This arises from ignorance of the amount of work actually done by officers stationed at purely military colleges, of which I am writing, and the excellent results of such work, as seen by those who are in immediate contact with the students, while under military instruction. We see young men who have had but little training at home as to obedience, method and punctuality, enter these institutions, and we see them, like young colts, restive under the harness of discipline, but by the steady, rarely yielding hand of military control, the same young men are turned out law-abiding men, accustomed to obey, and what is best of all, accustomed to command.

Where, I ask, are we to find men better suited to officer volunteers than those same graduates, who know, when in positions of authority, how to command, while remembering the rights of those under them? A quality too often learned at the expense of precious lives.

If, on the other hand, these young men enter the Army or Marine Corps, they have been grounded in the rudiments of their duties as officers, whereby the Government is saved their pay as well as their uselessness, while learning for the first two or three years the fundamental principles of the soldier's character, obedience, attention to duty, conduct fitted to be an example to those beneath them in rank. Very many young men have gone into both Services from these colleges, and so far as I am able to learn they have been a credit to the Service, and to their early training. So long as we must depend upon volunteers to fight our wars, so long should we prepare against surprise, confusion and disaster.

The annual report required of the military instructor is based on false premises. It refers too much to drill and not enough to organization. Fancy drills shown at inspection count for much while real duties performed, real training acquired, evidences of responsibility, self-denial and method are not recognized, although required by the military colleges for promotion and graduation. To condemn the military colleges because some institutions do not care to make it a leading feature, is as unfair as to condemn all the officers of the Army as being without character, because a few each year forget themselves; or, to condemn a whole regiment because one company is lacking in drill, or filled with discord.

The discredit sometimes given to all the military colleges and schools may be traced to conditions existing in some of the colleges in which the military features have been but a minor incident, often held in contempt by many of the academic faculty. It is hardly fair to rank a college, all of whose students are under discipline and instruction twenty-four hours a day, seven days in the week, with one, a part only of whose students are under such discipline for a few hours a week during two years in the course. In the latter case good is done, but not the same in amount or in kind, as that in the former. In the former will be found all the advantages of drill, and what is of far more importance, the mental discipline involved in learning obedience, self-control, promptness, respectful hearing, and the power which is acquired by responsibility and authority continually increasing as the years of the course go by.

The non-commissioned officers of the lowest rank are made responsible for a little besides their own conduct. As their rank increases this responsibility also increases, until as cadet captains they have all the authority and responsibility that belongs to that rank in the Regular Army. They are made accountable for deficiencies in drill, for the appearance and personal welfare of their men in barracks, on out-post duty, on the march, in camp, and at inspection. They are trained to make records, etc., the same, or approximately the same, as if they were in the regular Service.

Very little of what I have indicated above is touched upon by the inspecting officers, whose duties are prescribed in forms prepared several years ago and for conditions as they exist in the colleges whose military feature is of minor importance.

Without the least desire to discredit anyone, or any plan, I wish it were possible for the inspector, under orders, to take into account not merely drill and dress and hours of instruction, but those affairs of infinitely greater value to the man as a citizen and as a soldier. An inspector cannot do this in a few hours, nor in a day. He cannot in that interval of time discover what is the real value of the training, what is the effect of the rub and wear of four years of this life for the graduate, how far they are qualified to perform routine work, to make new orders effective, to take the initiative when necessary, to guide men through emergencies.

Careful investigation will show that officers of the best of these institutions work very hard, more hours and more intensely than when with their regiments in times

of peace. If the leading military colleges have under instruction, say 800 young men, and graduate, say, 150 yearly, well equipped for the war of life, and in most ways so equipped for the battlefield, has the work of their military instructors been wasted or lost? No; a hundred times No, it will come back to the country a thousand fold in an element of lawful, not lawless citizens, each one a useful nucleus about which to build a defense for the country from danger from within and from without. Can the Army show any better proportion among the men discharged yearly, upon whom so much time and money have been spent?

In proper time and place I hope that effort will be made to correct such evils as may exist in college details, not by destroying opportunities for good, but by so differentiating them that when little military training can be properly expected that little shall be accepted. And that from those colleges in a measure fitted to give a high degree of training much shall be demanded and that every facility afforded to keep the standard high and to raise it higher.

In closing let me call attention to the difference that might properly be made in the details to the colleges. If the object of the detail is to secure such good results as may be obtained by instruction and drill for a few hours a week, it is perhaps wise to place this work in the hands of lieutenants. If it is desirable to get the best from the military college in which the commandant is in full charge of the men twenty-four hours a day, the detail should be an officer of long and varied service with a record for unusual efficiency.

C. H. SPOONER, President, N.U.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SOLDIERS.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While much is being said regarding the discrimination, by civilians, against soldiers and sailors in uniform in public places, permit me to point out that this discrimination is not confined to said civilians and public places, but is also indulged in by Army officers on military post. In support of the foregoing assertion I will cite a case at each of two military posts adjacent to Washington. General Orders No. 80, Post Washington Barracks, D. C., Sept. 30, 1905, contains the following "Par. 32. During military ceremonies enlisted men and officers' servants, except nurses in charge of children, will not be allowed on the western side of the parade ground immediately in front of the troops, nor on the road directly in rear of the parade." Except as specified in the above paragraph there is no restriction against civilians occupying those seemingly desirable positions, and it has happened that men, discharged without honor as unfit for the Service, have been permitted there without interference. At the exhibitions given every Friday afternoon in the riding hall at Fort Myer, soldiers in uniform are restricted to the south end of the hall, while the north end is reserved for the officers and their friends and civilians, seemingly irrespective of "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

While the enlisted men of the Army neither expect nor desire to mix with their military superiors, the commissioned officers, it would seem but reasonable to expect that, within the bounds of military reservation, any discrimination between civilians and soldiers in uniform would be in favor of the latter. While it is very desirable that public sentiment be educated to consider that the right to wear the uniform of the Army is an honor, this education should commence in the Army itself, and when it has extended from the highest rank to the lowest, there will be no cause for discrimination by the public. In justice to that large proportion of the public who appreciate the gallant services and high physical, intellectual and moral standard of the American soldier, I hope you will find space for this letter in the columns of a paper so widely circulated and carefully read as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

H. W. HOLMES, New Willard Hotel.

FOR THE RELIEF OF VETERINARIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The veterinarians of the Army have prepared and forwarded through the military channels a bill to be presented to Congress, and which provides as follows:

First. That all veterinarians having five years' service be given the grade, pay and allowance of a first lieutenant, mounted, after passing a prescribed examination as to their efficiency, and be designated as veterinarians.

Second. That the Secretary of War shall select one veterinarian so promoted who shall act as chief veterinarian and be attached to the General Staff of the Army, provided that such chief veterinarian shall have been duly recommended for exceptional competency through military channels.

Third. That veterinarians as now provided by law having less than five years' service, or who may not obtain promotion, should have the grade, pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, mounted, and be designated as assistant veterinarians.

Fourth. That hereafter the veterinarians of Cavalry and Artillery, and the contract veterinarians of the Quartermaster's Department, as authorized by law, shall be graduates of recognized universities or veterinary colleges.

Fifth. That nothing in this act shall be construed as depriving any veterinarian of his appointment or contract in the Army, or altering the regimental or corps assignments of veterinarians, or increasing the number of veterinarians as now authorized by law.

Sixth. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be hereby repealed.

It seems that this modest request is just and for the good of the Service, and that it is deserving of the support of both Congress and the Army in general. This would give the veterinarians something to look forward to, such as retirement, foreign service pay, etc., and provide for the old men in the Service, insuring them of something to care for them and their families in their declining years.

There is no European army which does not have a regularly organized veterinary service with rank, or its equivalent, and regular advancement. We have men in the profession in America who are the peers of any found in these countries, and who would be willing to enter the Service if there was suitable pay and advancement.

The regulations now say that the pay of veterinarians shall be that of a second lieutenant, mounted, with allowance of the same kind, but after numerous decisions they find themselves shorn of many of these privileges, such as extra foreign service pay, commutation of quarters and retirement, the reason being given that regu-

lations giving these apply only to commissioned officers. All of which are disheartening to both young and old, since there is so little for them to look forward to. To be sure, the old men in the Service are kept on the pay roll, although too feeble to properly attend their duties. What is our veterinary service coming to when those now in the Service become old and cannot be replaced by young men?

VETERINARIAN.

PLACE AUX DAMES.

Denver, Col., Dec. 29, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The author of the letter in your issue of Dec. 23 headed "A Bachelor's Opinion," contrasts the efficiency and quick moving possibilities of the Navy and Army greatly in favor of the former. Conditions are essentially different and the female element plays quite as important a role in the Navy as in the Army and as a general rule it will be found that the most efficient ship is the one where ladies are most frequently found on board as guests (note the Missouri). I imagine the proportion of married men in the Navy is quite as great as in the Army, but the Navy man soon learns that most important lesson in a military life, to separate official and social relations. The brave little Navy wife must depend upon her own resources and probably travels five hundred miles to the Army wife's one. It is customary of late to blame all the imaginary inefficiency of the Army upon the poor wives, whose noble influence has done more for the Service than any other. I'll venture to state that drink has been the cause of 75 per cent. of the courts held upon officers in the Army, and if the relative number of courts-martial has been less in the Navy it has been due to two reasons, that the naval officer is almost constantly under the eye of his commanding officer or the executive, and that the Navy man learns early to "hold his liquor." Have more of the feminine element at Army posts to stimulate social activity and there will be less drinking and fewer poker games and consequently fewer courts.

Our navy yards are full of wives and mothers, but does an A.B. pretend to claim that the yards are in any way less efficient than our ships? If so he is greatly in error. It is time to stop this Adam business of blaming all the inefficiency and general "cussedness" of man upon the fair sex and to look into our own hearts for the cause. No, let us fight our own fight and not blame our failings upon poor, weak (?) women. What the individual Army officer wants to-day is work and lots of it to rid himself of the burdensome routine of garrison life and let him mix a little more feminine influence and society for diversion and we will hear less of the so-called inefficiency (which does not exist).

"THE OTHER SIDE."

ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Ames, Iowa, Dec. 28, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The communication in your paper of Dec. 23 from General Openheimer, of Texas, is a very unfair statement regarding the National Guard of the country, however true it may be of the Texas National Guard. His seven "facts" are not correct of the Iowa National Guard, neither do I believe them to be of the National Guard of most of the States. His communication has many good ideas advanced for the instruction of a "reserve," but why was it necessary to make such harsh and unjust criticism? We all recognize the shortcomings of the Guard, and are laboring to cure them, not to destroy the organization.

The regular Army is not jealous of the Guard, neither is the Guard jealous of the Army; we want to be friends and work together for a common country. Loafers never make good soldiers, only those who "have daily duties that require close attention" do. In our State men are anxious to go to camp, and in our camps we work, extended order drills and field maneuvers taking the place of parades, reviews, etc., to a great extent. As an old subscriber I feel that I have a right at least to express regret that the JOURNAL's tone is usually of an unfriendly character in treatment of the National Guard. We want friendly, helpful criticism—criticism that does not point out the way for improvement and instruction is mere carping and accomplishes no good. As a commander of many National Guard regiments in the Spanish War I was proud of them and know of their efficiency.

From long service in college work I know that the teacher that gives much attention to criticism is as a rule a poor instructor. Give advice, instruction and plans for improvement, but don't try to destroy the Guard until you can give us an organization that will be at least as efficient.

JAMES RUSH LINCOLN.

Colonel, 55th Inf., I.N.G., late Brig. Gen., U.S.V.

THE PHIL KEARNY MASSACRE.

1807 Cass Street, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 15, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 9 I was very much pleased to read the paragraph on page 401, in which you referred to the account of the expedition in 1866, sent to open the wagon route around the Big Horn Mountains to Montana, in which the press had ascribed the command of that expedition to Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. William J. Fetterman. Having had the honor of serving as a private soldier in Company C, 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry (commanded by Capt. and Brevet Major James Powell) and having taken part in all the hardships and Indian fights (including Major Powell's fight in the wagon boxes at the Pinery on Aug. 2, 1867), in which the regiment participated, I can confirm from my own personal knowledge your statement that Col. Henry B. Carrington was in command of the expedition (which left Fort Kearny, Neb., about May 17 or 18, '66, on its weary march across the plains), and it was under his very able and energetic supervision that we built Fort Phil Kearny, D.T., during the summer and fall of the same year, the last of the stockaded forts that was built in the Northwest.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. William J. Fetterman was on recruiting service in Cleveland, Ohio, in April, 1866, as I was enlisted on the 11th day of the same month, and I was the last man to be sworn into the service in Cleveland by Colonel Fetterman for the 18th Infantry. The recruiting office was closed, and with the two members of the recruiting party, we (eleven recruits) left Cleveland the same evening and were personally conducted by Colonel Fetterman to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where we met the 3d Battalion, 18th Inf., com-

manded by Major James Van Voast, now brigadier general, retired.

I was very pleased to learn that General Carrington is still living and, if it were possible, I should be very glad to meet and pay my respects to the gallant old veteran, and talk over those thrilling times with him. The tragic events of the days of 1866-67 at Fort Phil Kearny, D.T., are indelibly impressed upon my memory, and well do I remember the morning of the Phil Kearny Massacre, Dec. 21, 1866.

As I was walking my beat as No. 2, 1st Relief, at the gate looking towards the Pinery and Big Horn Road, Colonel Carrington visited me, took my orders and supplemented the special orders by directing me to allow all in but none to go out, and the horrible duty we performed the next day when we marched out to the massacre ground and tenderly placed the mutilated and naked bodies of our gallant comrades in wagons and brought them into the fort to pull the arrows out of their bodies, and dress them in their full uniform (the old Continental dress-coat, with brass scales on the shoulders), after which we placed them by threes in rough pine boxes. We buried all the enlisted men (eighty-one) in one big grave under the Signal Hill on Dec. 24. Colonel Fetterman, Capt. Baldy Brown, and Jim Wheatley, the civilian, were buried in separate graves. Lieutenant Grummonds's body was not buried, but was taken to the States by Mrs. Grummonds when she left Fort Phil Kearny with Colonel Carrington, about Jan. 19, 1867, on his way to assume command of his regiment (the old 1st Battalion) at Fort Laramie, after being relieved by Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Wessells. The latter, with Companies E, G, C and D, of the 1st Battalion, 18th Inf., and Co. D, of the 2d Cavalry, commanded by that brave and fearless officer, Capt. and Brevet Major Dave Gordon, had marched from Fort Laramie to our succor through snow knee-deep and oftentimes waist-deep, with the mercury from twenty-five to forty below zero. How joyfully glad we felt when General Wessells's relief column marched into the fort, alas, only to suffer with us the terrible miseries and privations of that awful winter; vegetables and fresh beef were exhausted, which reduced our food supply to bacon, salt pork, beans and coffee, and on that diet it was but a little while until the hospital was overcrowded with scurvy patients.

SAMUEL GIBSON, 1st Sergt., U.S.A., Retired.

THE DRESS COAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Returned from foreign shores, I was obliged to draw that beautiful garment, named dress coat. The coat is worth the money; the cloth is good, the lining strong, and the making up, as a whole, good; but the way the coats or things are cut cannot be described in any other way than as misfit. Why? The shoulders are too narrow, the arm-holes are cut far too deep, thus in the manual of arms lifting the coat entirely out of the belt and creating a big fold across the back. The coats are too tight around the chest and too wide around the waist, and around the hips is sufficient room to carry twenty rounds of ammunition in each hip pocket without being noticed. The front of all the coats I examined is longer than the back. The collars are cut straight instead of curved, and all too short. The cord wears out after a short time, and piping ought to be used instead. Altogether the old dress coat in workmanship and fit is far superior to the new one. But it could be greatly improved if the contractor would study its imperfections by trying it on men who answer the requirements of Tripler's Manual, to be found in almost every recruiting office. Every soldier prides himself on being an athlete, having a good broad chest and broad shoulders, but the coat of the present issue is rather a poor thing to show a man's physique to advantage.

SARTOR.

THEN AND NOW. IV.

I. Aboard U.S.S. Jefferson, 1865. Nasty night; squall just arriving.

Faint roar from deck. "Round in the weather, ough! ow! Settle aw-a-y-ough, ough-ough, ow-ow! Clew down!"

Midshipman on fore-top.—"Get out on that yard, you — — — sons of — — — ! Get out — — — your — — — eyes. Heave out to windwa-a-rd! All together! He-e-ave!"

Topman on fore-top-sail yard.—"Ough-ow, h-e-ave over! Pull up on them — — — reef tackles on deck."

Midshipman.—"Shut up! Get out there, you — — — hay-makers. Why in — — — don't you pass that weather-ear-ring?"

Roar from deck.—"Fo-ore-top there. What's the matter on that fo-ore-top's ya-ar-rd, sir?"

Midshipman.—"Lemme get by. (Climbs out on the yard, hanging on by his eyelids, and passes weather ear-ring himself.)"

II. Aboard U.S.S. South Yonkers, 1905. Same sort of weather. Ship jumping into it obstreperously at full speed.

Midshipman (officer of the deck, in pilot-house, reading best girl's last letter).—"And, oh, George, dear, didn't we have the loveliest—"

(Big sea slaps over bows. Ship brings up with a jerk. Captain, in his bunk, wakes up, stuffs pillow between small of his back and the bulk-head, and considers reaching for telephone.)

Midshipman. "Engine room, there!"

Voice from the depths.—"Sir!"

Midshipman.—"Slow up to 60 revolutions. (Resumes reading) "time we ever just did have. Do you remember—"

(Moons ecstatically. Ship gets easier. Captain removes pillow.)

P.B.

Considerable interest will be manifest in the towing from San Francisco, Cal., to Shanghai, China, of the largest raft of logs ever constructed. This raft will contain 10,000,000 feet of spars and piling. It will be valued at \$60,000, and the logs will be bound together by 120 tons of iron chain. Several powerful seagoing tugs will tow the raft by means of a six or eight-inch hawser. About 9,000 miles will be covered in the distance from the Pacific coast to China. The pine piles are from 80 to 110 feet long. They are arranged in such a manner that the abutting end of one pile is placed opposite to the middle of the adjacent pile, after the fashion of brick laying. The raft is cigar-shaped, showing from seven to ten feet above water. Great chains hold the raft together, and each chain is complete in itself and the ends are shackled on a turnbuckle on the top of the raft.

The new Navy Register is now in course of preparation in the Bureau of Navigation, and will be issued, it is expected, on Feb. 20. Owing to the serious illness of the clerk in the office of the Military Secretary of the Army who has charge of the preparation of the annual Army Register, the Register for 1906 will be delayed, probably until the middle of March or first of April. The Navy Register, however, has progressed far enough for us to be able to give the senior officers in the various grades as they will appear in it. Admiral George Dewey is, of course, still the Admiral of the Navy. The Register shows that there are twenty-four rear admirals in the Navy, of whom Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans is the senior and Rear Admiral Thomas Perry the junior. There are eighty-six captains shown in the Navy Register, of whom Capt. Charles Herbert Stockton appears as the senior and Capt. Corwin P. Rees as the junior. The list of commanders consists of one hundred and twenty-two officers, of whom Comdr. Lewis C. Heilner appears on the Register as the senior and Comdr. H. S. Knapp as the junior. There are two hundred and nine lieutenant commanders with W. L. Rodgers as the senior and Waldo Evans as the junior; three hundred and four lieutenants with T. J. Senn as the senior and L. J. Connelly as the junior. There are now no lieutenants, junior grade, in the Navy, but there are one hundred and sixty-five ensigns, of whom Ensign George B. Landenberger is the senior and R. W. Kessler is the junior. There are one hundred and seventy-six midshipmen at sea. The following are the senior officers as shown by the new Navy Register in the Medical Corps: Med. Dir. A. F. Price, Med. Insp. E. Z. Derr, Surg. George P. Lumsden, P. A. Surg. Edward G. Parker, Asst. Surg. J. P. De Bruiler and Asst. Surg. W. P. Keene. The following are the senior officers in the various grades of the Pay Corps: Pay Dir. Stephen Rand, Pay Insp. L. C. Kerr, Paymaster H. E. Jewett, P. A. Paymaster E. T. Hoopes and Asst. Paymaster James F. Cutz. There have been no changes in the chaplains since the Register of last July was issued and no changes in the professors at the Naval Academy. There have been no changes either in the Corps of Constructors since the July Register was issued except the promotions of Asst. Naval Constructors S. F. Smith and W. G. Groesbeck, leaving Asst. Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson at the head of the list of his grade. There have been no changes in the Civil Engineer Corps.

First Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 4th Cav., has been dropped from the rolls of the Army for absence without leave for three months. Under orders to proceed to San Francisco, with a view to accompanying his regiment to Manila, Lieutenant Otis left New York on or about Sept. 30, but he failed to report in San Francisco as directed, and his whereabouts since that time has been unknown to the Department. Reports received from the Department of California indicate a reason for Lieutenant Otis's continued absence. October 17 the commanding general of that department requested, by telegraph, that Lieutenant Otis be apprehended and sent to San Francisco under guard, stating that he had duplicated his August pay accounts, and had forged the name of officers to promissory notes. The details of some of these transactions were given in a report made by Lieutenant Otis's troop commander. This shows that Lieutenant Otis had negotiated a note to which the names of two Army officers had been forged, and possibly other similar notes; that he had been doing business as agent for a life insurance company; that one or more premiums received by him for policies had not been paid to the company; that in the latter part of August, a few days before his leave expired, he had drawn a Government carbine, saying he was going on a hunting trip, and had failed to return or pay for the same, etc. Lieutenant Otis is a native of Oregon and joined the 35th U.S. Vol. Inf. as a private July 13, 1899. He rose to the rank of second lieutenant in that command and subsequently served as a second and first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Cav. Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the 4th Cavalry May 7, 1904.

Congress resumed its session on Thursday, Jan. 4, after the Christmas recess. We give in various paragraphs a report of the various important matters submitted to it for consideration by the Departments of War and the Navy. On Jan. 4 Senator Scott, of West Virginia, introduced a bill in the Senate which, if passed, will materially change the pay of officers of the Army. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, of which Senator Scott is a member, and will be seriously considered by that committee during the present session of Congress. The bill provides:

That Section 1261 of the Revised Statutes of the U.S. and all acts amendatory thereto, be, and they are hereby amended to read as follows: The general, \$13,500 a year; lieutenant general, \$11,000 a year; major general, \$7,500 a year; brigadier general, \$5,500 a year; colonel, \$3,500 a year; lieutenant colonel, \$3,000 a year; major, \$2,625 a year; captain, regimental adjutant, quartermaster and commissary, \$2,400; captain, mounted, \$2,400; captain, not mounted, \$2,160; first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, \$2,160; first lieutenant mounted, \$1,920; first lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,800; second lieutenant and battalion quartermaster and commissary, \$1,920; second lieutenant, mounted, \$1,800; second lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,680. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed.

The following bills were introduced in the House on Jan. 4:

By Mr. Roberts: To appropriate \$3,100,000 for the purchase of ten additional submarine torpedoboats.

By Mr. Underwood: To create a commission of three members for "the purpose of protecting, preserving and beautifying the graves of Confederate soldiers."

A timely rescue was made by some men of the 100th Company of U.S. Coast Artillery stationed at Fort Terry, Conn., who volunteered as life savers in a dangerous surf in command of Lieut. R. W. Collins. The T. P. Allen, bound with lumber from Calais, Me., for New Suffolk, L. I., was driven aground on Palm Island in the gale at three o'clock Friday morning, Dec. 29, in sight of Fort Terry. The vessel became waterlogged and was completely swept by the seas. Lieutenant Collins, with Corporals Kelly, McGrogh and Hiles, entered a small boat to reach the schooner. Lines were made fast to the boat and held on shore, and, after repeated efforts, the rowers reached the schooner. The men were taken from the rigging, and the men ashore, wading out to their armchairs in the surf, pulled the little boat ashore. Three times the rescuers

made the perilous trip to the stranded vessel before the last of the crew were rescued, while the whole garrison joined in cheers for the rescuers. The seamen were cared for at the fort and on Dec. 31, the sea having abated, the schooner was towed into deep water and taken to New London.

A change of schedule on the Union Pacific Railroad between Omaha, Neb., and Ogden, Utah, and the Southern Pacific between Ogden, Utah, and San Francisco, with supplemental changes on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Chicago and Northwestern railroads between Chicago and Omaha, which began on Jan. 1, reduces the time of mail in transit between New York and San Francisco westbound and between the same points eastbound practically twenty-four hours. Under the new schedule the mail leaving San Francisco at 6 p.m. Monday will pass Omaha at 10:45 p.m. Wednesday, and Chicago at 10:30 a.m. Thursday, arriving at New York at 11:53 a.m. Friday. A business day is saved each way. Direct connection is made from this train with a train from Cree River via Pocahontas and Huntington to Portland, expediting mail for Oregon, Washington and Idaho twelve hours. Connection is also made with the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake City Railroad, putting mail into Los Angeles at 4:45 p.m.

An earnest effort is being made for the transfer of the School of Application for officers of the Marine Corps from Annapolis to some other location, and the matter is receiving the consideration of the commandant of the Marine Corps, Brig. General Elliott, who has already investigated the practicability of such action. Conditions at the Marine Barracks, opposite the Naval Academy, are declared to be most unsatisfactory for student officers, who have, it appears, been quartered in the garret of the enlisted men's barracks in rooms formed by partitions of canvas. In the summer time they live in tents. Among the locations considered for the school is the naval station at New London, Conn., where there is a building which, at a little expense, can be converted into a suitable home for the school, and there is also a large drill hall at the station. The torpedo school at Newport is within easy reach, and the location of the school on the water front permits practical instruction in torpedo work.

The question recently raised as to whether service-in-war chevrons should be authorized for service in Mindanao such as entitles to campaign badges was referred to the General Staff, which concluded that the war chevrons should be issued to such service, and it was recommended that G.O. 197, 1904, be amended accordingly. The attention of the General Staff of the Army was invited recently to the fact that the form used by non-commissioned officers of Cavalry in reporting result of roll call as prescribed in Cavalry Drill Regulations such a report differs from that prescribed in the Infantry Drill Regulations in not prescribing that the word "sir" be used. It was recommended that until the Cavalry Drill Regulations are revised no changes be prescribed in this respect. That in cases where the wording of the Cavalry Drill Regulations is ambiguous the decisions of the commanding officer should govern as to the practice to be followed.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has before him for consideration the cases of Paymr. Thomas S. Jewett and P. A. Paymr. G. A. Deering, both of whom were tried by court-martial at Washington Barracks. A decision in the cases will probably not be reached for some days. Recent courts-martial cases have clearly shown that Secretary Bonaparte is not at all inclined to be lenient with officers who have been found guilty, as is shown by his action in the cases of Commander Young, Ensign Wade and Midshipman Meriwether. The cases of Paymaster Jewett and P. A. Paymaster Deering will probably receive extensive consideration from Mr. Bonaparte, and it is quite possible in case the sentence imposed is, in his opinion, too lenient that he will disapprove the findings of another court-martial, and he may again resort to the infrequent method of sending the case back to the court for review.

The Bureau of Navigation is engaged in making plans for the assigning of the 120 midshipmen who will be graduated from the Naval Academy in February. Many will be sent to the West Indies immediately to join the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet which will then be maneuvering there. Even with the additional officers the class of 1906 will give the Navy, there will still be a serious lack of officers for the Navy. Six big, new ships are going into commission soon, or have already been put into active service, which will require ten midshipmen each. That alone will take sixty of the graduates from the Naval Academy, just half of the graduating class. The midshipmen who will go to the Atlantic Fleet will probably be sent down on a fruit steamer. This was the plan adopted last year.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering is now pushing rapidly all of its work, which was in part suspended for lack of money. This condition was foreseen, and months ago Secretary Morton was asked to take some immediate action, but he held that the Bureau could get along well enough without additional money. But the Bureau did not get along, and soon work was stopped on one vessel after another, creating a serious state of chaos. When Secretary Bonaparte took the matter under consideration, shortly after his introduction into office, affairs had reached a really critical stage. He finally authorized the Bureau to spend \$1,000,000 to carry on its work, and then the plans were taken up where they had been dropped on account of the lack of money. The delay, however, materially set back the work in many cases.

We print elsewhere a complete list of the highly important Navy bills introduced in the Senate on Jan. 4 by Senator Hale. Although these bills have been introduced as separate measures, it is understood that Senator Hale and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte have decided that it would be better to incorporate them into one measure to be known as a new personnel bill, which is now being prepared at the Navy Department, and will be introduced in the Senate and House next week. The phraseology will be practically the same as that of the separate bills introduced this week by Sena-

tor Hale. There is excellent reason for the statement that Congress will probably this session pass this measure and that this will be a profitable session of Congress so far as the Navy is concerned.

A difference of opinion has arisen in the Navy Department between the Bureau of Navigation and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery because of the insistence on the part of the former that it shall keep all the records pertaining to the Hospital Corps of the Navy. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has objected to this on the ground that it should certainly be allowed to keep the professional efficiency records of the members of its Hospital Corps, as it has in the past, and the matter has been taken to Secretary Bonaparte for decision. The chiefs of the two bureaus engaged in the dispute have stated their respective cases to the Secretary, and the affair will probably be settled in a few days.

Information from Japanese sources shows that a large battleship of 19,250 tons, named the Satsuma, about to be put in hand at Yokosuka, will be armed with 12-inch guns. The armored cruiser Kurama is in hand there and at Kure two other armored cruisers, the Tsukuba and Ikoma, which will have either two 12-inch or four 10-inch guns. The Tsukuba is ready to be launched. A sister ship, the Ibuki, is to be laid down; also the Aki, a large battleship, sister to the Satsuma. The two battleships Kashima and Katōri are well advanced in England. The displacement of the new cruisers is given as 14,600 tons, and of two of them 13,750 tons. The former Russian battleships Peresviet, Retvisan, Pobieda, Poltava and Orel, which are in hand, have already received Japanese names.

The Secretary of War asks Congress for an appropriation of \$29,000 for the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of about 45,600 acres of land adjoining Fort Sill, with a view to providing a great reservation where large bodies of troops can be assembled and encamped at any season of the year for training in time of peace and for organization and preparation in time of war. This step is taken in furtherance of the policy adopted some years ago of having combined maneuvers of the Army and the Militia. The subject was treated of in the Secretary's annual report. The Secretary also asks for \$2,000 for enclosing and repairing the post cemetery at old Camp Floyd, Utah.

Plans have been completed for Secretary Bonaparte's trip to Charleston, S.C. He will leave Baltimore on the Dolphin on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, and transfer to the Charleston at some convenient point in Chesapeake Bay. It is expected that the cruiser will arrive at Charleston, S.C., about noon on Tuesday, Jan. 9. On Tuesday evening there will be a reception tendered the Secretary and officers of cruiser, and on Wednesday, the 10th, the ceremonies of the presentation will take place and there will be a banquet in the evening. The Secretary will leave Charleston probably on Thursday morning, Jan. 11, returning to Washington by rail.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives recommending that Congress release the title of the United States to the Cuartel lot in the City of Monterey, Cal., title to which has been claimed by the city. The property has long ceased to be of any use to the Government for military purposes, and in the opinion of the military authorities, which is concurred in by the War Department, there is no present or prospective need for the same for the use of the Department.

Logan Tucker, of Illinois; Charles S. McReynolds, of the U.S.M.C.; John E. Semmes, jr., of Maryland, and Charles F. G. Price, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps as the result of an examination which has just been concluded at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. They will be appointed in the order named, and several prospective vacancies will be held for four more candidates who also passed successful examinations before the same board. These vacancies will be held until July 1, 1906.

Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was tried by a G.C.M. on a charge growing out of a complaint made by Sergt. Patrick F. Butler, 125th Co., that he had been humiliated in a theater by the lieutenant, was found guilty, and has been sentenced to be reduced twelve files on the lineal list of first lieutenants. This brings him down from No. 123, his present number, to 136, just ahead of Lieut. L. S. Ryan. The order bearing on the case is published in this issue under our Army head.

A summary of the enlistments in the line of the Army for November, 1905, is as follows: In cities and towns, 1,178; at military posts and in the field, 801; total, 1,979; classified as follows: Infantry (white), 711; Coast Artillery, 269; Engineer Battalions, 19; Cavalry (white), 377; Field Artillery, 56; U.S. M.A. detachments, 3; Infantry (colored), 492; Cavalry (colored), 16; P.R. Prov. Regiment, 4; Philippine Scouts, 32.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has issued circulars of instructions relative to the different modes of signaling and instructions to be followed in connection therewith. A list of the fifty-one submarine cables laid by the Signal Corps of the Army in the Philippines and in Alaska is also given. There are forty-two in the Philippines and nine in Alaska.

Advices received at the Navy Department from Santo Domingo Jan. 1 were to the effect that the Nashville and Scorpion were at Puerto Plata, and that notice has been served promptly upon the Dominican gunboat, the Independencia, that she would not be allowed to bombard the town, and if she desired to fight she would have to sail beyond the limits of the town to do so.

Following a custom established several years ago, the U.S. Naval Observatory at 12 o'clock p.m., Jan. 1, sent a New Year's greeting around the world. This is done by prearrangement with the telegraph and cable companies, and it is estimated that the message completed the telegraphic circuit of the world in about ten seconds.

GENERAL BINGHAM'S FAMILY.

The New York Sun says: "With the inauguration of General Bingham as Police Commissioner one of the most remarkable social leaders in the United States comes to New York. Mrs. Bingham is a strikingly handsome woman and an accomplished linguist. She was always in the receiving line at the formal receptions at the White House.

"Mrs. Bingham is going to make New York her home from the very opening of her husband's work, but does not plan to have a residence for some months to come. As Lucille Rutherford she was one of the belles of St. Louis. While visiting the Army post at Willets Point she met Lieutenant Bingham and a few years later they were married. The first few years of their marriage were spent at Chattanooga and in Arizona. Then the General was ordered to St. Louis. A year later they went to Berlin, and from there to Rome. When at Berlin Mrs. Bingham furnished her residence from the dealers there with an idea of ultimately bringing her purchases back to this country. She stored all of those things when they were transferred to Rome. There again Mrs. Bingham opened another home and fitted it up with Roman treasures. When they returned to the United States the two sets of household goods and art collections were shipped to this country.

"The Colonel is more in his element now, perhaps, than ever before—that is, for a long time," began Mrs. Bingham to a Sun reporter. "He loves to accomplish something. He wants to help to make this one of the best administrations New York has ever seen. I am so glad that he hasn't any axe to grind, that he hasn't any debt to pay, that he has only a clean road to a good end and a heart full of sand to do it with. The Colonel was always loved by his men. I don't think he ever had any enlisted man under him who wouldn't give his best endeavor to anything the Colonel wanted done. He made them realize that he needed their help, he put a personal obligation upon each one and I don't think he ever failed to appreciate a piece of work, however small, that was well done. I think he'll just be the colonel of the police force. One of the greatest comforts that came to me during the Colonel's terrible illness at Buffalo were the hundreds and hundreds of letters and telegrams that came from privates who had worked under him. One letter that touched my heart so deeply and seemed to me more than anything else that was said came from an enlisted man who wrote from an out-of-the-way fort when he heard the Colonel wasn't going to live. He just said: 'I do wish, sir, I could give up my life for yours.'"

"Mrs. Bingham has a son, Rutherford, twenty-one years old. He is at the school of technology in Boston, and preparing himself to become a mining engineer."

NEW YEAR'S AT WHITE HOUSE.

During the reception at the White House at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 1, 9,072 persons shook hands with President Roosevelt, said to be the largest number in the history of these New Year's receptions. While the long procession was passing the President, his military aide, Col. Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.A., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, made the presentations to the President. Nearby was the President's naval aide, Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Key, U.S.N. Opposite Mrs. Roosevelt was Major Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., who made the presentations to her. In single line, facing the President and the receiving party, were the following officers detailed as aides to the President: Capt. A. E. Harding, U.S.M.C.; Capt. D. T. Moore, Art. Corps, U.S.A.; Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., of the Cavalry; Lieut. Robert L. Berry, U.S.N.; Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, U.S.A., of the Cavalry, and Ensign Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N.

The Army, by virtue of seniority, had the right of the military line, followed by the Navy and closing with the Marine Corps.

The Army line was headed by Lieutenant General Chaffee and Major General Bates. Other officers following included Generals Barry and S. M. Mills, Colonels Crowder and Kerr, Lieutenant Colonels Miller, Wotherpoon and Leach, Majors Goethals, Mann, Beach, Reber and Gaillard and Captains Hutcheson, Michie and Wright, of the General Staff.

The various staff departments followed, headed by the Military Secretary's Department, including Major General Ainsworth, General Hall, Colonel McCain, Lieutenant Colonels Hickey and Alvord, Majors Evans and Ladd. With Inspector General Burton were Colonel Chamberlain and Majors Galbraith and Strong.

General Davis, J.A.G., was accompanied by Major Porter and Lieutenant Stanton, while the Quartermaster's Department was represented by General Humphrey, Colonel Pond, Lieutenant Colonel Ruhlen, Majors Belinger, French, Aleshire, Littell, Wood and Slavens, Captains Faison, Crabbs and Butt. With General Sharpe, C.G.S., were Majors Gallagher and Hart, and Captains Henry and Cole.

The Medical Department was represented by General O'Reilly, Colonels Heizmann and Hoff, Majors Borden, Eddie, Kean, McCaw, Glennan, Ireland, Mason, Duval, Smart and Delaney. Paymaster General Dodge was accompanied by General Bates, retired; Colonel Whipple, Majors Houston and Pickett and Captain Fenton.

General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, walked with Gen. J. M. Wilson, retired, and was followed by Colonel Hoxie, Majors Abbot, Hodges, Kuhn, Captains Cosby, Sewell, Kutz and Lieutenant Poole and others.

The Ordnance Department was represented by General Crozier, Major Russel and Captains Montgomery, Wheeler, Horney, Dickson, and Forney; the Signal Corps by General Greely, Colonel Allen and Captain Gibbs, and the Insular Bureau by Colonel Edwards and Captains Taylor and McIntire.

Then followed the officers attached to the 13th Cavalry and the 3d and 4th Batteries, F.A., stationed at Fort Myer; the 2d Battalion of Engineers at Washington Barracks; the Artillery officers stationed at Forts Washington and Hunt, and various other officers on detached duty or on leave of absence in this city. Colonel Wallace headed the delegation from Fort Myer and Major Burr the delegation from Washington Barracks. Others were Generals Hains and Ernst of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

With the Army line were General Harries, commanding the District militia, and Colonels Pettit and Brett, of the General Staff.

Owing to illness Admiral Dewey, the ranking officer, was not at the head of the Navy line, and his place was taken by Rear Admiral Rodgers, the senior officer present, who was accompanied by Captain Potter.

Among those in the line were Rear Admirals Lamerton and Mason, Civil Engineer Endicott, Rear Ad-

miral Manney, Chief Naval Constructor Capps, and Engineer-in-Chief Rae, Paymaster General Harris, Surgeon General Rixey, Judge Advocate General Diehl, Commander Hubbard, Commander Dixon, Paymaster McGowan, Medical Inspector Du Bose, Rear Admiral Chester, Captains Swinburne, Pendleton, Swift, Schroeder, Wainwright, Berry and Bailey, Lieutenant Commander Ackerman, General Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps; Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, U.S.M.C.; Commander Beatty, Medical Director Boyd, Surgeon Braisted, Lieutenant Commander Bryan, Commander Canaga, Civil Engineer Chambers, Lieutenant Commanders Chandler and Chapin, Captain Cowles, Civil Engineer Cunningham, Captain Dayton, Colonel Denny, U.S.M.C.; Medical Director Dickinson, Lieutenant Commander Dieffenbach, Medical Director Dixon, Captain Dutton, U.S.M.C.; Lieutenant Commander Eberle, Commander Eldridge, Lieutenant Commanders Ellicott and Fenton, Commanders Fremont and Glennon, Colonel Goodloe, U.S.M.C.; Commander Gove, Lieutenant Commander Griffin, Captains Gulick, and Harding, U.S.M.C.; Lieutenant Commanders Hayward, Holmes, and Hughes, Pay Inspector Hunt, Lieutenant Commanders Jones and Kittelle, Commander Knight, Lieutenant Commander Latimer, Colonel Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C.; Major Lejeune, U.S.M.C.; Captain Leatz, Naval Constructor Linnard, Pay Director Littlefield, Medical Inspector McClurg, Commander McLean, Majors McLemore and Magill, U.S.M.C.; Medical Director Marmion, Commander Nelson, Captain Norris, Commander Osterhaus, Commander Parks, Rear Admiral Perry, Naval Constructor Zahn, Lieutenant Commander Wood, Medical Director Wise, Lieutenant Commanders Washington and Vogelgesang, Commander Vreeland, Pay Inspector Sullivan, Commander Staunton, Lieutenant Commanders Snowden and Sims, Captain Roosevelt, U.S.M.C.; Lieutenant Colonel Richards, U.S.M.C., and Lieutenant Commander Wilson.

ENLISTED MEN TO BE COMMISSIONED.

By direction of the President the nineteen enlisted men of the Army who passed the final examinations held in July and September last for appointment as second lieutenants, will be commissioned. The names of these successful candidates will be found among the Army Nominations in our issue of this week. Up to the present time there has been considerable doubt as to whether it would be possible, under the law, to commission these candidates in view of the fact that there were no vacancies in the Army in the grade of second lieutenant on July 1 last after the graduating class at West Point had been provided for. A report was recently submitted to Secretary Taft by the General Staff in which his attention was called to the fact that by July 1, 1906, there would be more than a sufficient number of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to provide for these nineteen enlisted men and for the entire class which will graduate this year from West Point. Because of this fact the President ordered that these successful candidates be commissioned, but, the Secretary of War, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding in the future, has approved the following memorandum of Assistant Secretary of War Oliver and has directed that the Army Regulations be amended in accordance with it:

December 27, 1905.

Memorandum for the Secretary of War: It is recommended that hereafter the following practice should govern the department in holding examinations of enlisted men for commissions: Preliminary competitive examinations should be held as soon as practicable after the first of March to examine all properly qualified enlisted men, including those who shall have had two years' service before the first of September next following the date of said preliminary examination. As it is known on July 1 how many vacancies remain after commissioning the graduating class in June, the Secretary of War shall determine each year how many of these vacancies shall be apportioned to the Army to be filled from the enlisted personnel and how many from civil life. In September of each year, as now provided by G.O. No. 47, of 1903, a final competitive examination shall be held to examine all the candidates who have successfully passed the preceding preliminary examination. A tabulated statement, showing the relative merit of the applicants as developed by the final examination, shall be prepared and certificates of eligibility, followed by commissions, shall be issued only to such number of these applicants holding the highest percentages as shall equal the number of vacancies apportioned to the Army, as above set forth. This will make the final examination entirely competitive for the number of vacancies existing. When no vacancies remain on July 1, after commissioning the graduating class, the final examination in the following September should be omitted and the preliminary examination should be void. If this plan meets the approval of the Secretary of War, it is suggested that the General Staff be directed to make any changes rendered necessary thereby in regulations and general orders.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. and Mrs. James Parker announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Forrester, to Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th U.S. Cav. Lieutenant Cushman is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cushman, formerly of Newport. For the past few years they have spent the winters in Italy, returning each summer to Bar Harbor, where their place, "Guys Cliff," is one of the well-known estates. Miss Parker is a granddaughter of the Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of New Jersey, and niece of the Hon. R. Wayne Parker, Member of Congress from the same State. Her sister is Mrs. Ronald Lyman, of Boston. Her brother, Cortlandt, is a member of the class of 1906, U.S.M.A., and another brother, James Parker, jr., is a midshipman, class of 1907, U.S. Naval Academy.

Miss Katherine Deering, sister of Paymr. George A. Deering, U.S.N., was married in Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, to Mr. William Barrett Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, in St. John's church. The bride was escorted by her brother and wore a bridal gown of white cloth, a Drecoll model, trimmed with cut work appliqued on net, intermingled with point appliqué and silver lace. The skirt was cut circular, with three folds of cloth as a trimming around the bottom, simulating a triple skirt. She wore a large hat of white tulle and silver, with white plumes and her bouquet was of orchids and lilies of the valley. A reception to the immediate friends followed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. George Deering, in Q street, after which Mr. Ridgely and his bride left for a trip to Florida and Cuba. On their return they will live at the Portland, where Mr. Ridgely has an apartment.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wingfield Martin, of Denver, announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriette, to Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, of the 2d U.S. Inf. The marriage, which was to have taken place next spring, has been fixed for Jan. 17 in consequence of the sudden and unexpected orders sending the 2d Infantry to the Philip-

pines. The bride, the daughter of a prominent railroad man, is well known in Denver society, where she is very much esteemed. Lieutenant Moseley is the son of Col. and Mrs. Moseley, of the Medical Department, and is known as a popular young officer stationed at Fort Logan, Colo.

The engagement was announced in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2 of Mrs. Dorothy Dustan, formerly of Washington, and Lieut. Willis G. Peace, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place on Jan. 24.

Mrs. O. E. Michaelis, of Cambridge, Mass., widow of the late Major O. E. Michaelis, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has announced the engagement of her oldest daughter, Marion Field Michaelis, to Sidney Skinner, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, principal of the Southwestern Polytechnic Institute, London. Miss Michaelis is the sister of Lieut. O. E. Michaelis, 5th Inf.

We mentioned briefly in our last issue the wedding of Miss Sarah Rutledge Prioleau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harleston Prioleau, to Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., on Dec. 27 in St. Michael's Episcopal church, Charleston, S.C. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. John Kershaw. The bride was given away by her father. Her maid of honor was Miss Marianne Meade Parker, of Charleston. The bridesmaids were Miss Annabell Harleston Prioleau, of Charleston; Miss Anne Elizabeth Chew Williams, of Baltimore; Miss Rebecca Dwight Bryan, Miss Isabel Middleton Williams, Miss Florence Carroll Grimke, all of Charleston, and Miss May Beverley Bernard, of Asheville, N.C. The bride wore white crepe de Chine, real lace and pearl ornaments. The bridesmaids wore white silk mull, large white hats and carried bunches of red carnations, the Engineers' colors. The groom's best man was his brother, Asst. Naval Constr. Henry Williams, U.S.N. The ushers were Messrs. Thomas N. M. Williams, of Chicago; Richard Claggett Williams, of Baltimore; Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 2d, and Julian L. Schley, Corps of Engineers, and Lieuts. J. K. Crain and B. F. Browne, Art. Corps. The music was furnished by the military band from Fort Moultrie. After the wedding there was a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Prioleau, on King street. The wedding was witnessed by a large congregation, among them officers and ladies from Fort Moultrie and a party from Baltimore and Washington, which included the parents of the groom, his brothers and sister, Mrs. John T. Wood, of Georgetown, and Mr. Samuel Maddox, of the Washington bar.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Stephens, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Allen Smith, U.S.A., to Lieut. John Patrick Hasson, 6th U.S. Cav., took place on Dec. 28 at five o'clock at the Glendora, Portland, Oregon.

The marriage of Asst. Surg. Richard L. Sutton, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Lena Igel took place on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at the home of the bride's mother on Miami street, Leavenworth, Kan. Surgeon and Mrs. Sutton will take an extended trip abroad, as Surgeon Sutton intends to take a course of study in Vienna and has a year's leave abroad.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding, Jan. 31, of Lieut. Joseph Alexander McAndrew, 2d U.S. Inf., to Clara Louise, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edward H. Browne, at Fort Logan, Colo. Owing to recent and unexpected orders for the 2d Regiment to sail Feb. 1 for the Philippines, the date of the wedding has been changed to Jan. 11.

Rev. and Mrs. Frank G. Mitchell, D.D., announce the marriage of their daughter, Laura, to Lieut. Clement Hale Wright, 2d U.S. Inf., on Jan. 1, at the home of the bride's parents at Hartwell, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, of Fort Logan, Colo., and Miss Hattie Martin, formerly of Little Rock, now of Denver, Colo., the marriage to take place in Denver on Jan. 17. Miss Martin has spent much of her time in Little Rock, and is a great social favorite. Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley will sail for Manila early in February.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Hyde Fessenden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, of Highland Park, Ill., to Lieut. Robert Gray Peck, 7th U.S. Inf.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Francis Fessenden, U.S.A., retired, died at Portland, Me., Jan. 2, 1906. General Fessenden entered the military service from Maine as captain, 19th U.S. Inf. in June, 1861; under the Act of July 28, 1866, increasing the Army, he was offered the position of lieutenant colonel, 45th Infantry, which he declined. He was transferred to the 28th Infantry in September, 1896, and was retired with the rank of brigadier general Nov. 1, 1896, by reason of disability—loss of right leg—resulting from a wound received in battle while in command of a brigade in the 19th Army Corps. He served in the Volunteers during the greater part of the Civil War, first as colonel of the 25th Maine, and subsequently as colonel of the 30th Maine Infantry, and as brigadier and major general of Volunteers from May, 1864, until mustered out of service Sept. 1, 1866. He was breveted major and lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army, for gallant services at Shiloh and Monett's Bluff, on Red River, and brigadier and major general, U.S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. General Fessenden, who has also served as Mayor of Portland, was a son of William Pitt Fessenden, so long Senator from Maine, and at one time Secretary of the Treasury. He leaves no family. His death was due to septicaemia, caused by an abscess. At the battle of Shiloh he received a severe wound in the arm, and was taken to the hospital. He was sent North, but reported for duty before his wound was healed, and was assigned to mustering and disbursing service. While colonel of the 30th Maine Volunteers he marched a distance of 150 miles in nine days to Shreveport, and took part in the advance up the Red River. Colonel Fessenden was severely wounded during the advance and taken to New Orleans, where his shattered leg was amputated. On the reorganization of the Army he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 45th Infantry, which he declined, and asked to be ordered before the Army Retiring Board, when he was placed on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general for wounds received in battle. A faithful soldier, an honorable and kindly gentleman, there will be many who will mourn for "Frank" Fessenden.

Relative to the death of Capt. Thomas H. Wilson on Dec. 25 last at Fort Logan, Colo., which we noted in our last issue, Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, U.S.A., sends us the following tribute: "Permit a word of affection and esteem, an old friend's tribute to the memory of Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, of the 2d U.S. Infantry, recently deceased at Fort Logan, Colo. We mourn, with relatives and friends, the loss of a genial and cultured gentleman. Facile with his pen, a contributor to magazines and author of books, he was also ready with the sword to do ser-

vice for his country. We knew him at a frontier post, when his never-failing good humor and open-handed hospitality endeared him to all his associates. The men of his company were greatly attached to him. The Army is the poorer for his departure from it."

John W. Hudson, for nearly half a century secretary and confidential executive clerk for the successive commanders at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard, died at his home in Boston Jan. 2. He was a son of the late Capt. William L. Hudson, U.S.N., and was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1834.

Mr. Joseph S. Fuqua, brother of Lieut. S. O. Fuqua, 23d U.S. Inf., died a few days since in St. Louis, Mo.

Theodore Ascherfeld, who died at Havre de Grace, Md., Thursday, Dec. 28, was born in Essen, Prussia, Nov. 10, 1820, and was a first cousin and schoolmate of Alfred Krupp, the gun founder. He was the last survivor of thirteen children, and the only one who came to America. Two of his brothers were superintendents in the Krupp works.

Lieut. Col. Richard S. Vickery, Med. Dept., U.S.A., retired, who died at Riverton, N.J., Jan. 3, was a well-known officer of the Army and a veteran of the Civil War. He entered the 2d Michigan Volunteers as a private May 17, 1861, serving until discharged, Aug. 31, 1862. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the regiment Sept. 1, 1862, and served until mustered out as surgeon March 11, 1865. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Regular Army May 14, 1867, and reached the grade of surgeon with rank of major Oct. 8, 1883. He was retired Dec. 7, 1895, and advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel on the retired list April 23, 1904. Colonel Vickery is survived by three daughters—the wife of Chaplain C. W. Freeland, U.S.A., Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Mrs. S. W. Wakeman, Riverton, N.J., and Miss Elizabeth Vickery, Hampton, Va.

Chief Btsn. Timothy Sheehan, U.S.N., retired, died at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., on Christmas eve, after a lingering illness. The deceased entered the Service in 1855 and took part in many of the largest engagements during the Civil War. He was commissioned chief boatswain March 3, 1899. The funeral was held from the family residence in Vallejo with full military honors on Dec. 27. A detachment of sailors, under command of Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, U.S.N., and a body of marines acted as an escort. A solemn high requiem mass was celebrated at St. Vincent Ferraris church, and interment was made with full naval honors in St. Vincent's cemetery.

Francis J. Duke, father of Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 5th Inf., died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 29, 1905.

Mrs. Mary J. Rippey, mother of the wife of Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1906.

In a regimental order, dated Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 29, 1905, Col. F. W. Mansfield, 2d U.S. Inf., in announcing the death of Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., noted in our issue of last week, says in part: "A constitution of unusual ruggedness which had withstood the hardships of Indian campaigns and much tropical service, was not proof against the ravages of acute pneumonia, and succumbed to that attack at this post on Dec. 25, 1905. In the report of the regimental commander to the Adjutant General, 1st Div., 5th Army Corps, dated Aug. 14, 1898, he was commended in the following words: '1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson commanded Co. E, 2d Inf., with courage, zeal and fortitude in the battles of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 10th and 11th and the subsequent operations.' In the death of Captain Wilson, the regiment has lost the services of a gallant officer who has been connected with the 2d Infantry for nearly a quarter of a century. The sympathy of the regiment is extended to his family and friends."

CAPT. THOMAS H. WILSON, U.S.A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The announcement of the death of Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, which appeared in your issue of Dec. 30, may serve all purposes for the stranger and the public at large, but, to the host of loving friends, and to those who were bound to him by nearer and dearer ties, there will come a tender throb of the heart and a sorrowful remembrance of a gallant and faithful soldier who has passed from out their life. Captain Wilson was one of the best duty officers in the Service. His pride, his ambition, was in the welfare of his men at all times, and the result was seen in the health and discipline of his company throughout the several campaigns, against the Indians, in Cuba, and in the Philippines. He had ever present in mind that it is an indispensable thing that the nation's soldiery should be ready and willing to do for it at time of need; that in the performing of commonplace lay the surety of performing spectacular duties well, and the certainty of doing heroic acts when the time should come to do heroic acts suddenly and unforeseen. Such efforts—as he put forth as a soldier—would in civil life assuredly have brought fame and reward in high places.

He held the regard and respect of his men, the regard and respect which creates the terribly effective fighting machine that makes possible the glory of him to whom comes opportunity. As he had lived within the sound of the brazen-throated trumpet that marks the going and coming of a military existence, so was it given him to pass away as the "officer's call" blared out across the parade ground on Christmas day. Mingled with the last trumpet note of "the orderly" came the fainter, mellow bugle calls from the Eternal Camp on the thither shore of the Ultimate River, and while the earthly echoes still rang through the garrison's quadrangle he was answering "officers' call" before the great Captain, King, beyond the border land forever.

The interment took place at "Arlington" on New Year's Day. Captain Wilson leaves surviving him a widow—a daughter of the late Bvt. Brig. Gen. John J. Abercrombie, U.S.A., deceased, who was lieutenant colonel of the 2d at the outbreak of the Civil War and after the Peninsula campaign ('62) occupied Arlington House as the headquarters for his division of the 22d Corps, Defenses of Washington.

J. J. ABERCROMBIE (JR.)

A newspaper despatch reports that quite a row occurred at Newport, R.I., between some men of the 11th Battery of Field Artillery and the 79th Company, U.S. Coast Art., stationed at Fort Adams. Sergt. James Ferris, of the 79th Co., as reported, is in the hospital with a stab wound in his back, and several other men were bruised and injured. The row was the result of bad blood, it is said, over a game of football, between teams from the two organizations.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. W. F. Nesbitt, 4th U.S. Inf., at Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 27.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 20.

Mrs. Robert E. L. Michie and daughter are visiting in St. Louis, Mo., and will be absent from Washington until the latter part of January.

Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg are at present residing at 2236 Franklin avenue, Toledo, O. With them are a daughter, Mrs. Wither, and her little girl.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain; Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid arrived in Washington Jan. 3 to be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, U.S.N.

Mrs. H. T. B. Harris, wife of Paymaster General Harris, of the Navy, was at home to her friends on New Year's Day at 1302 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. Samuel E. Lambert and Charles F. Morse, U.S.A., were relieved from duty in the Philippines on Dec. 15 last and are enjoying a three months' leave, en route home via Europe.

Ensign John M. Caffery, U.S.N., has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted, to take effect at once. He is a native of Louisiana, and entered the Navy from that State Sept. 5, 1896. His last assignment was on the U.S.S. Detroit.

Rear Admiral Geo. A. Converse, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has been confined to his home with a severe cold, which has affected his throat. Capt. William P. Potter, Assistant Chief, is in charge of the affairs of the bureau for the present.

Asst. Surg. Rice K. McClanahan, U.S.N., who has been placed on the retired list from Dec. 19, was appointed to the Service from Virginia in 1898. He went to the Army General Hospital in Fort Bayard for treatment in July, 1894, and for some time has been on waiting orders in Washington.

A theater party given at the Academy of Music, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 29, to see "Quincy Adams Sawyer," was composed of Miss Louise Githens, of Philadelphia; Misses Virginia and Grace Willits, Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, U.S.N., and P.A. Paymr. David C. Crowell, U.S.N.

Chaplain Rice, 27th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., announces that the Boys in Blue Club will give an entertainment on Jan. 8 under the direction of Mrs. Ruth McMenamin. Other entertainments are: Monday, Jan. 22; Monday, Feb. 5; Thursday, Feb. 22, Fort Sheridan Minstrels; Monday, March 5, Lake Forest College Glee Club.

Lieut. John F. Babcock, U.S.N., has been detached from duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery for the Milwaukee at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 31, 1905. Lieutenant Babcock is a native of Wyoming and entered the Service Sept. 22, 1894. He reached the grade of lieutenant Aug. 6, 1904.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., who has for the past year been acting as assistant purchasing agent of the Panama Canal Commission, has been detached from that service and ordered to Manila, Feb. 1. Major Gallagher was assigned to duty as purchasing agent upon the reorganization of the Panama Canal Commission, and availing himself of his experience in securing Army supplies, he practically organized the purchasing system for the commission on its present lines. He was the officer in charge of the distribution of supplies to the Martinique sufferers and he also was chief commissary with General Chaffee's expedition to Peking during the Boxer troubles in 1900.

Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the 23d Battery of Field Artillery, on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., received telegraphic orders on Dec. 29 to relinquish command of his battery and proceed at once to Fort Russell, Wyo., to take command of the 8th Battery, F.A., which organization will leave for the Philippine Islands Feb. 1. In referring to the orders received by Captain Conklin, the Burlington Daily Free Press says: "The loss of Captain Conklin will be severely felt at the military post, where he has been stationed longer than any other officer now in service there. Captain Conklin is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and his presence was always welcome at the meetings of Vermont Commandery. The announcement of his transfer will be received at the fort with sincere regret both by his fellow officers and especially by his battlemen, who hold him in the highest respect and esteem."

Col. William F. Stewart, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stewart gave a most enjoyable tea at their residence, Fort Williams, near Portland, Me., Sunday evening, Dec. 31, when their daughter, Miss Florence Stewart, entertained from 3 until 5. Music was furnished by the 2d Band, Artillery Corps, U.S.A. The invitations included Capt. Percy L. Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones; Mr. Robert Payson, Mr. Clifford Stevens, Mr. John Small, Mr. Sidney Thaxter, Mr. Sidney Larrabee, Lieut. J. J. Lipop, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. F. Walker, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. L. Butler, U.S.A.; Capt. W. W. Hamilton, U.S.A.; Capt. Douglas F. Duval, U.S.A.; Miss Lyon, Miss Stanley, Lieut. A. S. Fuger, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. B. McBride, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. C. Thompson, U.S.A.; the Misses Whipple, the Misses Calvert, Miss Alice McDowell, Miss Hannah Woodman, Mr. Franklin Lawrence, Lieut. W. P. Platt, U.S.A.; Mrs. Platt, Mr. Howard Ives, the Misses Winslow, and Miss Hilda Libby.

In noting the order placing Col. Butler D. Price, 16th U.S. Inf., on the retired list of the Army at his own request, after more than forty-two years' service, with the rank of brigadier general, the New York Sun pays the following just and discriminating tribute to an officer whose unflinching modesty, gallantry and high ideals of personal and professional duty have added enduring luster to the dignity of the military service: "At sixty years of age, four years short of the Army age limit, one of the finest and best equipped soldiers in the Service has reached the grade of Colonel, while men who were either small boys or infants when he was made a lieutenant of Cavalry, in 1861, have jumped over his head. The trouble with Price is that he has never tried to play in the limelight. He is only a modest and unassuming gentleman, whose personal qualities have endeared him to his associates as his abilities and the fidelity with which he has done his work have commanded their respect and approval. To the public and to the politicians of the country Butler Price is almost an entire stranger. The Army knows him as one of its best soldiers. Hopeless of promotion to a rank for which he is qualified by natural ability and ripened experience, he obtains it under the operation of a statutory law which offers promotion as a premium for retirement from active service."

A son was born to the wife of Dr. Frederick T. Koyle, U.S.A., at Fort Bliss, Tex., on Dec. 15.

Mr. Charles M. Dally has opened a military and naval ordnance bureau at No. 29 Broadway, New York city.

Capt. William W. Low, U.S.M.C., leaves New York Jan. 11, for San Juan, P.R., for duty at the naval station there.

Major C. J. T. Clarke, 26th Inf., left Macon, Ga., Jan. 3, for his station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Mrs. Clarke will remain at Macon one month longer.

Comdr. B. Tappan, U.S.N., sailed from New York city Jan. 3 for Monte Christi to take command of the U.S.S. Newport, relieving Comdr. J. T. Smith, who takes command of the Tacoma.

Capt. Geo. H. Cameron, 4th U.S. Cav., who has been on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will sail from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25, for Manila, where he has been ordered to join his regiment.

Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and a member of the Panama Canal Commission, was a Christmas visitor in Columbus, Ohio. He left Columbus to look after some details of work at Sandusky.

Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carey, after a pleasant two months' visit with their son, Capt. E. C. Carey, 30th Inf., purpose leaving Fort Reno on Jan. 3 for their Florida home at Orlando, Orange County, where they will spend the balance of the winter.

First Lieuts. Harry S. Purnell, Cary A. Snoddy, Samuel J. Morris, John W. Hanner, Horace D. Bloomberg and Leon T. LeWald, asst. surgs., U.S.A., who have been on duty in the Philippines, are now en route to the United States and are due in San Francisco about Feb. 3.

The many friends of Mrs. Harrington, wife of Brig. Gen. Francis H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., retired, will be pleased to learn that her health is steadily improving after her long and painful illness. General and Mrs. Harrington occupy apartments at the Portner, Washington, D.C.

During General Baldwin's recent visit at Fort Sam Houston a reception was tendered to the General and Mrs. Baldwin by Col. and Mrs. G. LeR. Brown. In the receiving line with Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cook and Gen. and Mrs. Tilford. It was entirely an Army affair and was especially pleasant for the number of older officers present, some of whom had not met in many years. There were about one hundred and twenty-five guests.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Whittlesey, U.S.N., retired, who has been ordered to report for duty in the Offices of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., will be assigned to an important inquiry now being inaugurated by that office. Lieutenant Commander Whittlesey will be remembered for his excellent work in the Bureau of Navigation during the Spanish war, during which time he was in charge of the cypher message department of the Bureau.

Noting the departure of Lieut. Charles W. Mason, jr., 10th U.S. Inf., from Fort Wright, Wash., to Fort Duchesne, Neb., the Spokane Outburst remarks: "The gallant lieutenant's departure will create an aching void in the hearts of many local young ladies of the society set, in spite of the fact that he was recently reported as engaged to an Eastern girl. It is to be hoped that Lieut. Avery D. Cummings, who has exchanged with Lieutenant Mason, will be able to fill the enviable position of his comrade in arms."

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Root entertained the Diplomatic Corps at breakfast on Jan. 1 after the White House reception, at their home in Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Fairbanks had receiving with her Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. Charles Denby, Mrs. Robert Patterson, Mrs. William Bailey, Mrs. A. L. Brick, Mrs. John W. Timmons, Miss Kean, Miss McMillan, Miss Foraker, Miss Boardman, Miss Alice Gordon Parker, Miss Louise Maxwell, Miss Mary Southerland, Miss Ridgely, Miss Perkins and Miss Wade.

The members of the 9th U.S. Infantry Veteran Association gave a reception and camp fire in honor of Capt. Frank De Witt W. Ramsey, U.S.A., president of the association, Thursday evening, Jan. 4, in the parlors of the Hotel Richmond, Washington, D.C. The honorary members of the association are Brig. Gen. Alpheus H. Bowman, Brig. Gen. A. S. Burt and Capt. Andre W. Brewster, all former officers of the 9th U.S. Infantry. The officers of the association are: Captain Ramsey, president; Sergt. John J. Strain, vice president; Q.M. Sergt. John Perkins, treasurer, and Sergt. Major William H. Matter, secretary.

Mrs. Bonaparte, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, who on Jan. 1 took her place among the Cabinet hostesses in Washington, D.C., for the first time, had with her at her apartment in the Portland Mrs. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Rae, Mrs. M. T. Endicott, Mrs. Manney, Mrs. N. E. Mason, Mrs. S. W. B. Diehl, all wives of officers on duty at the Navy Department; Mrs. George F. Elliott, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Mrs. E. H. C. Leutze, Mrs. Lowndes, Miss Patterson, Miss Tuckerman, Miss Loring, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Chatard, Miss Schroeder and Miss Sands, daughter of Rear Admiral Sands, U.S.N.

Following his recovery from a prolonged illness, Capt. John M. Hawley, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty in command of the U.S. receiving ship Wabash, at the Boston Navy Yard, Mass. The tour of sea duty on the Brooklyn by Captain Hawley was interrupted by an attack of illness which necessitated his detachment from the ship and was followed by a long confinement under medical treatment at the Washington Naval Hospital. Massachusetts is the native State of Captain Hawley, and the assignment to duty at the Boston Yard is particularly agreeable to him and also to Mrs. Hawley. The fine residence of Captain Hawley, 1514 R street, Washington, D.C., will be leased for a period of years.

Capt. Asa Walker, U.S.N., has been ordered to Washington, D.C., to appear before the Board of Examination for promotion to the rank of rear admiral. Captain Walker will receive his promotion Dec. 22 as the result of the retirement of Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N. Capt. Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., now on his way home from England, will receive his promotion to the rank of rear admiral on the retirement of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., Jan. 6. The next retirement for age will be that of Rear Admiral Edwin Longnecker, U.S.N., Feb. 19. Feb. 25 Rear Admiral Lambertson will retire, making a vacancy for Capt. Henry W. Lyon, U.S.N., now in command of the naval station at Honolulu, I.T. A stickler for exactness in date, etc., might wonder when Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., will retire, his birthday occurring Feb. 29, and he will be sixty-two years old the present year. It is supposed that he will retire on the last day of the month.

Mrs. C. M. Truitt has been the guest of Mrs. Cary, of Buffalo, for the holidays.

Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, U.S.N., was registered at Hotel Breslin, New York city, Jan. 4.

Miss Greely, daughter of Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., gave a small dance at her home in Washington, D.C., Jan. 1.

The address of the New York Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, has been changed to Maritime Exchange Building, 78 Broad street, New York city.

Major John W. Dillenback, U.S.A., retired, will sail from New York on the Celtic Jan. 6 for Egypt, where he will spend the winter. His address will be Hotel D'Angleterre, Cairo.

Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas, U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral Thomas, U.S.N., is expected at Newport, R.I., any day from the Asiatic Station. He will be a guest of his father during a month's leave.

Capt. William Swift, U.S.N., is slated for the command of the battleship Connecticut when she goes into commission at New York some months hence. Captain Swift is at present on duty in Washington.

First Sergt. William Welsh, Co. A, 27th Inf., formerly of Co. M, 3d Inf., was married on Dec. 26 to Miss Margaret Rouse, of Highland Park, Ill. They will be at home to their friends after Jan. 1 at Fort Sheridan.

Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, 11th U.S. Cav., and wife, of Fort Riley, Kans., have been spending the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Columbus Alexander, 1047 Thirtieth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. They left Jan. 1 for a month at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, was assisted in receiving New Year's Day in Washington, D.C., by Mmes. Frederick D. Grant, Oliver Bates, Frank Ellis, Albert Key, and Henry Taft, of New York and the Misses Oliver, Dowditch, Helen Rey, Louise Taft and Mabel Boardman.

Among those present at the Christmas dance given on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, by the Norfolk-Old Point German Club, Va., were Lieut. Burton W. Sibley, U.S. M.C.; Lieut. C. E. Brillhart, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Stanworth, U.S.N., and P.A. Paymr. Walter D. Sharp, U.S.N.

Pay Dir. Albert W. Bacon, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Bacon, who have a lovely home in Santa Barbara, Cal., spent the Christmas holidays with their daughter, Mrs. Thomas Driscoll, in San Francisco. Mrs. Bacon started this week for Washington, D.C., to spend several months with her mother, Mrs. Stoughton.

Major General Corbin and Acting Governor Ide held brilliant receptions at Manila Jan. 1. Mr. William J. Bryan received with the latter. Aguinaldo and many other former insurgent officers attended. On Jan. 3 Mr. Bryan left for the southern islands. Capt. James A. Moss, U.S.A., General Corbin's aide, will accompany him as far as Borneo.

At the grand annual ball of the Old Guard of New York on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, in Madison Square Garden, New York city, there will be quite an innovation. Each National Guard organization in New York city has been invited to send a detail of thirty-two files to take part in a review, which will be taken by Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A.

Mrs. James A. Moss, wife of Lieutenant Moss, 22d Inf., and two children, who, since Lieutenant Moss's departure for the Philippines in May, 1903, have been residing with her parents, expects to leave for San Francisco about Jan. 6 or 7, in time to visit the Sherman upon its arrival with the 22d Infantry. Mrs. Moss will make her headquarters at the Occidental Hotel.

President Roosevelt will personally present to Capt. James R. Church, Med. Dept., U.S.A., the medal awarded to him for brave conduct at Las Guasimas, Cuba, in 1898, when assistant surgeon of the Rough Rider regiment. The presentation will take place in the White House on Jan. 10, when Secretary Taft, Lieutenant General Chaffee and Surgeon General O'Reilly will be present.

Mr. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Bonaparte will be the host and hostess of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at a formal state dinner on board the U. S.S. Mayflower at Washington, D.C., Feb. 6. The dinner company will include thirty guests. The Secretary and Mrs. Bonaparte have a home in Baltimore and a country place in the suburbs of that city. They have rented apartments for the winter in Washington and the Secretary will follow the custom of Secretary Long, who gave his cabinet dinner to the President on board of the Dolphin.

Paymr. George M. Stackhouse, U.S.N., on duty on the U.S.S. Kentucky, which is at present at the navy yard, New York, went to the office of the Pinkerton Detective Agency Jan. 4 and asked that detectives be put on the trail of Gordon H. Lanier, a first-class yeoman aboard the ship, who is missing with the cash box of the ship. The cash box contained \$1,736 and a diamond ring, which had been put there by one of the officers, who meant to send it to his fiancée in Georgia. The ring was packed in a case wrapped up and all ready for shipment. Lanier is twenty-four years old and is described as being five feet five and one-half inches in height and weighing about 140 pounds. His complexion is light.

Miss Amy Fay, the distinguished pianist and author, has returned to New York from Washington, where she went to assist in the coming out festivities of Miss Grace Allen, the debutante daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen. Mrs. Allen presented her daughter at a very pretty tea on Dec. 22, when the Army and resident circle was fittingly represented. Mrs. Allen, gowned in black lace, stood near her young daughter, who wore ivory white lace and carried an arm bouquet of long-stemmed American Beauty roses. Miss Allen has spent the past year in New York, finishing her education, giving special attention to music. A Christmas decoration prevailed throughout the parlors, and yellow roses adorned the refreshment table in the dining room.

A correspondent says: "Daniel Hanrahan, of Appleton, Wis., father of Lieut. David Carlisle Hanrahan, U.S.N., a long lived Democrat, who last fall became a Republican and wrote a letter to the Milwaukee Sentinel giving good reasons why he and all other Irish Americans should support Theodore Roosevelt for President, is widely known and very well liked; he is a man of strong personality and makes friends wherever he goes. He is also a student of history, has a good sized library and makes good use of it, for he is well read and well informed on most any subject you speak of. He is a patriotic Irishman and knows the history of Ireland and the characteristics of his race as well as a school boy knows his lesson and he has the greatest confidence in the world in the ability of President Roosevelt to use his influence with the English Government in the interest of home rule for Ireland."

Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, U.S.A., was reported among the guests at Hotel Astor, New York city, Jan. 4.

A daughter was born on Jan. 1 to the wife of Capt. John R. R. Hannay, 22d U.S. Inf., at Philadelphia, Pa.

Commodore W. P. McCann, U.S.N., was on Jan. 21 reported dangerously ill at his home in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee and family gave up their K street house in Washington, D.C., Jan. 4, and moved to the Arlington.

Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, was elected president of the Board of Trade of the District of Columbia at a meeting of the Board of Directors on Jan. 2.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt on Jan. 4 formally announced that the wedding of their daughter, Alice, to Representative Nicholas Longworth will take place on Saturday, Feb. 17, at twelve o'clock in the East Room at the White House.

There was a most interesting and charming family reunion on Christmas day in Philadelphia, when Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., sat down to the dinner table surrounded by his five daughters, four sons-in-law and eleven grandchildren, making twenty-one in all, Captain Hannay being the only absent one.

Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is preparing to issue another pamphlet edition of the eloquent Washington's birthday address which he delivered on the hospital ship Relief in the bay of Hong Kong, China, Feb. 22, 1900. Chaplain Miller designs this attractive booklet for free circulation among officers and men of the Army.

The following candidates for admission into the U.S. Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: Cadey M. Scates, Maynard, Ark.; Herbert E. Marshburn, Waycross, Ga.; John Cain, alt., Atchison, Kans.; Frederick A. Holmer, Red Wing, Minn.; John C. Walker, jr., Galveston, Tex.; Edward T. Murphy, alt., Moscow, Tex.; Le Grand B. Curtis, alt., 115 East 27th street, New York city.

On New Year's day the 110th Co. of Coast Artillery at Fort Adams, R.I., enjoyed another sumptuous repast, and during dinner 1st Sergeant Murray proposed a vote of thanks to the mess steward and cooks for the capable manner in which they performed their duties. It was heartily concurred in and unanimously carried by the company. The menu was artistically printed on very pretty Japanese napkins.

Mrs. George E. Merrill gave a delightful tea Monday afternoon at her residence on Prince George street, Annapolis, in honor of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, especially the Baptist midshipmen. Mrs. Merrill was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Holloway, wife of the Rev. Thomas P. Holloway, pastor of College Avenue Baptist Church, and Mrs. Holloway's guest, Miss Humphreys, of Pittsburg. Miss Minnie Appler and Mrs. Millican Gibbs assisted in serving in the dining room. There were fifty midshipmen callers during the afternoon.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., on account of inclement weather, Thursday evening of last week, the attendance at the usual weekly concert given by the 27th Infantry band was rather small. Those who did attend were well repaid. Capt. L. S. Upton, as a cello player, assisted in the first part of the program, and much praise is due the entire band for the very pleasant evening's entertainment furnished. The dance last Tuesday evening in the mess hall proved very enjoyable. The dances are expressly for the enlisted men and are very much appreciated.

At Fort Howard, Md., Miss Torrence, of Pittsburg, Pa., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. R. Kenney. Capt. C. H. Lanza has returned from Washington, where he spent the holidays with relatives. Mrs. F. R. Kenney, who has been quite ill, is slowly improving. Lieut. F. H. Lincoln, who has been spending the holidays at Delaware City, returned Wednesday. Mrs. Lincoln will remain a week or ten days longer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Screven Brown held an informal reception New Year's day, keeping "open house" after the old custom.

Mrs. Dodge, wife of Paymaster General Dodge, U.S.A., had a most charming little coterie receiving with her on New Year's Day in Washington, D.C. Among the ladies assisting her were Mrs. Liscum, Mrs. George Read, Mrs. Grote Hutchison, Mrs. Eugene Ladd, Mrs. James Huston, Mrs. William Borden, Mrs. Pickells; also two of the winter's debutantes, Miss Rose Greely and Miss Wilder. Among the noticeable gowns worn: Mrs. Dodge, black lace over white; Mrs. Hutchison, white crepe and tulle; Mrs. Read, cream lace with blue panned velvet; Mrs. Ladd, white silk; Miss Rose Greely, white silk; Miss Wilder, pink silk.

Capt. Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav., who has been on duty at Fort Riley, Kans., has been ordered to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital. More than a year ago Chaplain Miller began to suffer with neuritis, which caused him to return from the Philippines a few months before his regiment. Notwithstanding the benefits of the home climate, he grew worse, the disease having involved the larger nerves. The trouble is attributed to malaria contracted during two terms of Philippine service. Although he has been but a short time at the Springs, the indications are that he will be benefited by the waters and treatment.

Officers of the Navy on duty at the navy yard, New York, on Dec. 30, gave a New Year's dance for officers on warships of the North Atlantic Squadron now in the yard and a few friends. It was held in the ordnance building, and a large number of guests were present. Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, commandant of the yard, representing the officers attached to the station, welcomed Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and his officers. Flags and bunting covered the bare walls and piles of sails and machinery in the big sail loft, making a picturesque scene. The second floor was used for a promenade, electric lights lining the rows of big machines.

At Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N.J., the last night of the year, "watch night," was celebrated by services held in the post hall, beginning at nine o'clock and concluding at midnight with the customary New Year's salutations. An audience of at least two hundred, largely composed of enlisted men, entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion and remained to the end. The exercises consisted of instrumental and vocal music, select readings, a brief service and addresses by Chaplain Headley and Y. M.C.A. Secretary Brown, the last hour being devoted to an appropriate stereopticon entertainment, interspersed with illustrated songs rendered by Mrs. Headley and the Christian Endeavor quartet. As the New Year dawned the doxology was sung, tasty calendars were distributed and all felt that 1906 had been most auspiciously begun.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Jan. 3: Col. H. D. Potts, Major M. Markland, Capt. B. C. Gil-

bert, Lieut. George M. Apple and Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. L. Denig, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. J. H. Rowen, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. C. Allen, U.S.A.; Surg. P. E. McDonnold, U.S.N.; Pay Insp. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowie; Capt. F. H. Sargent, Lieut. F. L. Boyer, and Capt. A. Mitchell, U.S.A.; Dr. U. G. Webb, U.S.N.; Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A.; Comdr. W. M. Little, U.S.N.; Lieut. S. I. Major, U.S.N.; Surg. E. H. Mars-teller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marsteller; Surg. A. H. Wise, U.S.N.; Major W. E. Wilder, U.S.A., and Lieut. A. M. Wilson, U.S.A.

The Army and Navy Club, 107 West 43d street, New York, has arranged for a ladies' reception on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20, 1906, from 3:30 to 6:30 o'clock. The following committees have been appointed to take charge of the matter: Paymr. Geo. DeForest Barton, late U. S.N., chairman; Gen. Gilbert H. McKibbin, U.S.V.; Lieut. Col. A. F. Schermerhorn, N.G.N.Y.; Major James B. Horner, U.S.V.; Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, late U. S.N.; Capt. William H. Folsom, N.G.N.Y. The reception committee are: Rear Admiral Jos. B. Coghlan, Chief Engr. Charles H. Loring, Capt. Albert R. Conden, Brig. Gens. James H. Wilson, Edward D. Taussig, Kossuth Niles, U.S.N.; John R. Myrick, Charles I. Wilson, U.S.A.; Geo. L. Smith, U.S.N.; Capt. William W. Low, U.S.M.C.; P.A. Engr. John C. Kafer, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. Henry S. Turrill, U.S.A.; Gens. Chas. F. Roe and Nelson H. Henry, N.G.N.Y.; Gens. J. Fred Pierson, T. H. Hubbard, N. W. Day, Col. M. A. Stone, 11. L. Swords, Robt. Watts, W. S. Cogswell, Majors J. Langdon Ward, Ivan Taihof, Capt. S. R. Beardsley, U.S.V.; Lieut. C. S. Coye and Ensign J. Eugene Ernst, late U.S.N.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 4, 1906.

Cavalry.

First lieutenant to be captain: James C. Rhea, 7th Cav. To be second lieutenants: Sergt. Edgar J. Treacy, Troop H, 14th Cav.; Sergt. Reynold F. Migdalski, Troop H, 13th Cav.; Lance Corp. Henry R. Smalley, Troop K, 3d Cav.; Sergt. James P. Wayland, Troop A, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Luther Felker, Troop E, 11th Cav.; Squadron Sergt. Major Murray Blight Rush, 1st Cav.

Artillery.

Major to be a lieutenant colonel: Henry A. Reed, A.C. First lieutenant to be captain: Frederick W. Stopford, Art. Corps.

Infantry.

Lieutenant colonel to be colonel: Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf. Major to be lieutenant colonel: John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf.

To be second lieutenants: Sergt. Edward J. Cullen, 118th Co., C.A.; Sergt. 1st Class John P. Adams, H.C.; Corp. Ira Longenecker, Co. H, 18th Inf.; Sergt. Philip J. Golden, Co. B, Signal Corps; Sergt. William C. Whitener, 37th Co., C.A.; Corp. William R. McCleary, 55th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Frederick J. Osterman, 3d Co., C.A.; Q.M. Sergt. William J. Connolly, 30th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Everett D. Barlow, junior, Co. B, 26th Inf.; Corp. Lawrence E. Hohl, Co. K, 6th Inf.; Sergt. James G. Boswell, 118th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Robert E. Clarke, Co. I, 8th Inf.; Sergt. Robert Blaine, 11th Cav.

Medical Department.

Assistant surgeon to be surgeon: Capt. George J. New-garden, with the rank of major.

S.O. JAN. 4, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of William H. Brooks, asst. surg., with rank as captain from Jan. 1, is announced.

Capt. Henry Page, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on transport from Manila March 5, to San Francisco, and report for further orders.

First Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, 5th Cav., is relieved from treatment in General Hospital, San Francisco, and will join his troop.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George L. Byram, 6th Cav.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., will join his company.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 10, 1906, is granted Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, Q.M., Fort Riley. (Dec. 30, D. Mo.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., for examination of officers for promotion. Detail for board: Major Charles M. Gandy, surg.; Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles E. Tayman, 1st Inf.; Capt. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf.; Contract Surg. Thomas G. Holmes and 1st Lieut. Augustus H. Bishop, 1st Inf., recorder. First Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, 1st Inf., will report to Major Charles M. Gandy, surg., at Fort Wayne, for examination for promotion.

Capt. Henry C. Keene, 24th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, his retirement is announced.

G.O. 20, DEC. 29, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. So much of G.O. 45, H.Q.A., A.G.O., March 31, 1903, as relates to the Cavalry Board, and Par. II, G.O. No. 63, W.D., Dec. 18, 1903, are hereby revoked.

2. Such Cavalry officers on duty at Fort Riley, Kas., as may be designated by the War Department, will constitute the Cavalry Board, to which may be referred from time to time all subjects pertaining to Cavalry upon which the War Department may desire the board's opinion and recommendation. Duplicate copies of the board's action will in each case be furnished for the information of the commanding officer, Fort Riley, and of the commanding officer of the Cavalry subpost, through whom all correspondence with the board will be conducted.

The recorder of the Cavalry Board will keep a separate record of its proceedings.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 21, DEC. 30, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces that the target range acquired for Fort Logan, Colo., shall be designated as the Fort Logan Target Range. The said reservation comprises 960 acres.

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the President, G.O. No. 152, W.D. Sept. 14, 1904, as amended by G.O. No. 15, W.D., Feb. 4, 1905, and further amended by Par. I, G.O. 190, W.D., Nov. 8, 1905, is still further amended so as to prescribe for light batteries now equipped or hereafter to be equipped with the 3-inch field gun, model of 1902, the following organization of the personnel and the following allowance and distribution of public animals:

1. Organization of the personnel: Captains, 1; first lieutenants, 2; second lieutenants, 1; first sergeants, 1;

Q.M. sergeants, 1; stable sergeants, 1; sergeants, 6; corporals, 12; musicians, 2; artificers, 4; cooks, 2; privates, 104; total enlisted, 133.

2. Allowance and distribution of public animals: Saddle horses: 1 first sergeant 1; 1 Q.M. sergeant 1; 1 stable sergeant 1; 6 sergeants 6; 8 corporals 8; 2 musicians 2; 4 artificers 4; 1 guilidon (private) 1; spare horses 4; total 28. Draught horses: 4 guns 24; 8 caissons 48; 1 battery wagon and forge 6; 1 artillery store wagon and limber 6; 2 escort wagons 8; total, 92.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Col., Chief of Staff.
[G.O. 211 is the last of the series of 1905.]

G.O. 2, JAN. 2, 1906, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, so much of G.O. 164, W. D., Oct. 5, 1905, amended by G.O. 189, W.D., Nov. 7, 1905, as relates to addition of strength of the Army, is further amended to read as follows:

Additional strength.—For 4 troops of Cavalry, 2 corporals and 32 privates each; for 12 companies of Infantry, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals and 41 privates each, when stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; for 12 troops of Cavalry, 2 corporals and 18 privates each when stationed at Fort Riley, Kas.; for 4 troops of Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., 2 corporals and 18 privates each; for 2 companies of Infantry on duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 24 privates each; for 2 companies of Infantry on duty at Columbus Barracks, O., 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 24 privates each; for Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, 4th Regt. of Infantry, 2 sergeants to each company, and for Cos. K, L and M, 4th Regt. of Infantry, 1 sergeant to each company; for Cos. A, B, C and D, 4th Regt. of Infantry, 2 corporals to each company, and for Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 4th Regt. of Infantry, 1 corporal to each company; for Cos. A, B, C and D, 5th Regt. of Infantry, 2 sergeants to each company, and for Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 5th Regt. of Infantry, 1 sergeant to each company; for the 1st and 15th Regts. of Cavalry, 1 corporal to each troop; for Troops E, F, G and H, 11th Regt. of Cavalry, 1 corporal to each troop; for the 1st and 3d Battalions of Engineers (Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M), 1 sergeant to each company; for the 7th and 20th Batteries of Field Artillery, designated by G.O. 152, W.D., Sept. 14, 1904, as horse batteries, 10 privates each, and for 2 batteries of Field Artillery, designated by Par. 3, G.O. 152, W.D., Sept. 14, 1904, as light batteries, 13 privates each. Total, 755.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 67, DEC. 31, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following decisions have been made and are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Issuance of Special Passports.—The Department of State has adopted a rule that special passports will be issued to officers of the Army of field rank, upon application of the Department, and that passports will not be issued to officers of lower rank except upon the request of the head of the department for reasons involving the interests of the service. [Letter Secretary of State, dated Dec. 5, 1905.]

2. Certificate of Merit Badges.—If a soldier be the holder of more than one certificate of merit, only one certificate of merit badge will be issued to him; but the fact that more than one certificate of merit has been awarded the soldier will be indicated by engraving on the reverse side of the badge the dates of the acts for which the certificates were awarded. [Decision Acting Chief of Staff, Dec. 16, 1905.]

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 1, JAN. 3, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army relative to the exchange of typewriting machines. [Note.—Circular No. 67, is the last of the series of 1905.]

G.O. 38, DEC. 26, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Designates the period from Nov. 1, 1905, to March 31, 1906, as far as practicable, for theoretical instruction, and for such practical instruction as may be necessary. The period from April 1 to Nov. 1, 1906, is designated for practical instruction in drill and other military exercises. The necessary instructions for carrying out the above are also given in the order.

G.O. 38, DEC. 26, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Announces that the period from Nov. 1, 1905, to March 31, 1906, is designated, as far as practicable, for theoretical instruction, and for such practical instruction as may be necessary. The period from April 1 to Nov. 1, 1906, is designated for practical instruction in drill and other military exercises. Instructions relative to the above are also given in the order.

CIR. 55, DEC. 28, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Publishes certain recommendations from Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav., relative to changes in the Firing Regulations for small arms.

The changes in the revised Firing Regulations for small arms, as approved by the Board, will be found on Page 520 of this issue.

G.O. 66, DEC. 21, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 22d Infantry, having been relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and placed en route to the United States on the Army transport Sherman, sailing from Manila on Dec. 16, will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and 1st Battalion, Cos. A, B, C and D, to Fort McDowell, Cal.

Headquarters and staff of 3d Battalion and Cos. K and M, to Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal. Cos. I and L, to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will be prepared to proceed without delay to the Department Rifle Range, Point Bonita, Cal., to relieve Co. C, 1st Battalion, Corps of Engrs.; upon being so relieved, Co. C, 1st Battalion, Corps of Engrs., will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for station.

Headquarters and staff of 2d Battalion, and Cos. E, F, G and H, will go into quarters as a separate command at the cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., until further orders.

Major John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., will take station at Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal., and Major Abner Pickering, 22d Inf., will accompany the 2d Battalion of his regiment.

Upon being relieved by the 1st Battalion, 22d Infantry, Co. A, 4th Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station.

G.O. 25, DEC. 26, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.
Gives directions relative to the discharge, reenlistment and transfer of enlisted men of the 2d Infantry, with a view of preparing said regiment to sail from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1906, for duty in the Philippines Division.

G.O. 29, DEC. 22, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.
Announces a program of supplementary instructions.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUTENANT TAYLOR.

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Before a G.C.M. at the Army Building, New York city, N.Y., of which Col. Louis V. Cazaire, Art. Corps, was president, and Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Art. Corps, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried:

1st Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, Art. Corps.
Charge: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Taylor, being present at a performance in the Lyceum Theater, New London, Conn., Oct. 24, 1905, and seated near Sergt. Pat-

rick F. Butler, 125th Co., C.A., a properly uniformed soldier of his command, did verbally address Sergeant Butler as follows: "Sergeant, you had better get your ticket changed and get your seat somewhere in rear," or words of similar import. This action having the effect of humiliating Sergeant Butler and of causing him to change his seat to another part of the theater.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and specification.

The court, finding guilty, sentenced Lieutenant Taylor "to be reduced in rank twelve files on the lineal lists of first lieutenants of Artillery."

Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The accused as a witness in his own behalf stated that while in the theater with two friends, Sergeant Butler came in and took the seat directly in front of him, whereupon he requested the sergeant to change his seat to another part of the house, because a family party of friends had seats in the row. On cross-examination he admitted that the family party did not occupy that seat and that a stranger might have obtained it. In the opinion of the reviewing authority the reason for Lieutenant Taylor addressing the sergeant as set forth in the specification is so evident, on account of the latter being a soldier in uniform, and his explanation given in testimony is so at variance with candor, as to warrant a more severe sentence."

"It is hoped, however, that the sentence of the court and its approval by the reviewing authority will leave no doubt in the mind of anyone that the uniform of a soldier is a mark of honor which must be respected in the Service of the United States. Subject to these remarks the sentence is approved and will be forwarded to the War Department for execution. Lieutenant Taylor will be released from arrest."

CIR. 1, JAN. 2, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes instructions in connection with the detail of Signal Corps men to duty at posts of this department for construction work in permanent or temporary fire control systems or other electrical installations.

G.O. 36, DEC. 29, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Publishes instructions relative to discharge, reenlistment and transfer of enlisted men in the 1st Infantry ordered to Manila on Feb. 1, 1906.

G.O. 48, DEC. 29, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

To enable him to comply with Par. 5, S.O. No. 251, c.s., from the W.D. Capt. John R. Lynch, paymaster, U.S.A., is relieved from further duty at Omaha, Neb.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:
C. R. NOYES, Major, Military Secretary.

CIR. 54, DEC. 27, 1905, DEPT. MISSOURI.

Publishes a communication from the office of the Chief of Staff in answer to a question from the C.O. of Troop H, 9th Cav., which says: "Paragraph 216, Revised Small Arms Firing Regulations, will provide that soldiers who leave their stations so near the beginning, or who join so near the close of the regular practice season as to be unable to complete the course, and only such, may be excused from classification by the department commander. The spirit of this regulation is, that a soldier, whose presence with his command is of such short duration as to preclude the possibility of his completing the course prescribed, should not be classified. The actual date of his joining or leaving his station relative to the beginning or close of the regular season is immaterial; it is a question of the time of his presence during the practice of his command and the possibility of his completing the course within that time, and in every case the company commander sets forth the circumstances to the department commander and the latter decides each case upon its merits."

G.O. 59, DEC. 26, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Battalions, and Co. I, 1st Inf., will be relieved from duty in this division and proceed to New York City, in time to sail from that port for Manila, on Feb. 1, 1906. Sixth Battalion, F. A., consisting of the 8th Battalion and the 13th Battery, Field Art., will be relieved from duty in this division and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail from that port for Manila, on Feb. 1, 1906. One battalion of the 4th Infantry, to be selected by the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, will be relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and ordered to Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich., the battalion headquarters and two companies to take station at Fort Wayne, and the remaining two companies to take station at Fort Brady. The designated organizations will be sent to their new stations so as to arrive there prior to the departure of the battalions of the 1st Infantry en route to the Philippine Islands.

G.O. 27, DEC. 26, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Announces the regular season for small-arms practice in this Division for the year 1906.

G.O. 19, DEC. 21, 1905, DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO.

Announces that the months of January, February and March, 1906, are designated as the regular season for small arms target practice for the troops of this command.

G.O. 75, NOV. 17, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Publishes instructions relative to the purchase and carrying of firearms by civilians.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Military Secretary. (Jan. 3, D.E.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days is granted Major Robert R. Stevens, Q.M., Chief Q.M. of the department. (Dec. 24, D.T.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Evan H. John, now at Norton, Wise County, Va., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

On account of the previous record of the accused, as shown in the evidence, and the character of the services rendered by him at his present station, Brigadier General Williams, commanding District of Columbia, has remitted the sentence of \$20 forfeiture in the case of Post Coms. Sergt. Charles Walcott, Fort Gibbon, Alaska, found guilty of absence without leave. Attention is called to the fact that the record does not show affirmatively that the accused was given an opportunity to exercise his right of challenge. (Dec. 28, D. Colo.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. Philip F. Harvev, asst. surg. general, Chief Surgeon of the department. (Dec. 19, D. Lakes.)

First Lieuts. Charles Y. Brownlee and Edwin D. Kilbourne, asst. surgs., will report to the C.O., 7th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with that regiment to Fort Missoula, Mont., and Fort Assiniboine, Mont., respectively. Upon the completion of this duty these medical officers will comply with their War Department orders. (Dec. 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 1, 1906, is granted Dental Surg. Alden Carpenter. (Dec. 27, D. Col.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 260, Sept. 11, 1905, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. James I. Mabee, asst. surg., to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco on Jan. 5, 1906, is so amended as to direct Lieutenant Mabee to report in person to the medical superintendent of the United States transport service in that city for duty as surgeon of the transport Sheridan during the next voyage of that vessel to Manila. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surg. gen., is extended two months. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John R. Hereford, is relieved from fur-

ther duty in the Philippines, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. William P. Banta, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Department of the Visayas, and will proceed to Manila for duty. (Nov. 17, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 260, Nov. 8, 1905, W.D., as directs Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg., to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco on Jan. 25, 1906, is so amended as to direct Captain Greenleaf to report in person to the medical superintendent of the United States transport service at San Francisco for duty as surgeon of the transport Sherman during the next voyage of that vessel to Manila. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about Dec. 24, 1905, is granted Dental Surg. Hugo C. Rietz, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Dec. 21, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surgeon general, is extended two months. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Jacob M. Coffin, asst. surg., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward M. Talbott, asst. surg., is extended one month. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George B. Tuttle is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila Feb. 15, 1906, to San Francisco, for further orders. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Robert B. Irving, H.C., Fort Columbia, Wash., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for duty aboard the transport Sheridan. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Harry A. Davis, H.C., Fort Myer, Va., will be sent to New York city for duty aboard the transport Kilpatrick. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harry L. Reiter, H.C., Madison Barracks, N.Y., on or about Jan. 15, 1906, will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

Sergt. Theodore Claus, H.C., Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

Sergt. Edward C. Kaefar, H.C., the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 254, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to Sergt. First Class George H. Schall, H.C., is revoked. Sergeant Schall will report to the C.O., Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. (Nov. 10, Phil. D.)

Sergt. First Class Charles L. Leonard, H.C., is relieved from duty at the Division Hospital, Manila, to await the sailing of the first available transport to San Francisco, where he will report at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal. (Nov. 10, Phil. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Manly B. Curry, paymr., having been returned to duty from sick in Division Hospital, will join his proper station. (Nov. 14, Phil. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The leave granted Major Hiram M. Chittenden, C.E., is extended one month. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. William L. Geary, C.S., will report to Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., president of the board, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. James T. Blalock, Fort Screven, Ga., will be sent to Manila. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Horatio L. Buckley is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and will be sent by the first available transport leaving Manila to San Francisco, Cal., and from there to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty as chief signal officer of that department, relieving Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps. (Nov. 9, Phil. D.)

Master Signal Electrician Niels P. Yurgensen, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Masbate, Masbate, and will report to 1st Lieut. James S. Butler, Signal Corps, for duty on the transport Lisicum, in connection with cable operations. (Nov. 13, Phil. D.)

Master Signal Electrician Isaac Hamilton, Signal Corps, having reported, will proceed to Henry Barracks, Porto Rico, for the purpose of inspecting and rearranging the telephone system at that post. (Dec. 19, D.P.R.)

The resignation by Capt. Richard O. Rickard, Signal Corps, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 2, 1906. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., now in the Division Hospital, Manila, will be transferred by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to the Army General Hospital at that place for treatment. (Nov. 9, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, 2d Cav., is transferred at his own request to the 7th Cavalry. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave to include March 31, 1906, is granted Capt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 4th Cav., is dropped from the rolls of the Army Jan. 3, 1906, for desertion, under the provisions of Sec. 1229, R.S. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. STANTON.

Capt. George L. Byram, 6th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will join his troop. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George L. Byram, 6th Cav. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Second Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 8th Cav., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will report for assignment to duty as assistant to the depot Q.M. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

10th U.S. Cavalry, Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 17, 1905. Major R. M. Blatchford, 11th U.S. Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a copy of letter from the department commander concerning the condition of Troops G and H, 10th Cavalry, stationed at your post, and I desire to extend through you, to the officers of the two troops and to Lieutenant Fonda, especially, my high appreciation of their efforts in keeping up the standard for discipline and efficiency of the Cavalry command. The results obtained are a credit to both officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and the words of praise bestowed should act as a further incentive to work on the same lines.

Proper performance of duty, with an interest shown in every detail looking to the ideal perfection, must always bring forth good results and demonstrates what can be accomplished by those who have the interest of the Service and their regiment as a foundation upon which they build. Such a condition must always increase the high standard that properly belongs to a command that can call forth words of praise and commendation.

Very respectfully,
J. A. AUGUR, colonel, 10th Cav., commanding.

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Sergt. Henry H. Gardiner, Troop K, 13th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list upon receipt of this order. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, A.C., is transferred from the 79th Co., C.A., to the 67th Co., C.A., and will join the company to which he is transferred. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, A.C., is relieved from duty in

the office of the Chief of Staff, to take effect Dec. 30, 1905, and will join his battery at Fort Riley, Kas. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. Creighton Kerr, A.C., now at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. L. B. Magruder, A.C. (Dec. 30, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry M. Merriam, A.C., is extended one month and fifteen days. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. L. B. Magruder, A.C. (Dec. 30, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry M. Merriam, A.C., is extended one month and fifteen days. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st Inf., will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Other arrangements having been made for a temporary garrison for Fort Porter, N.Y., on the departure therefrom of the 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry, so much of Par. 2, S.O. 308, c.s., these headquarters as directs Cos. A and C, 2d Infantry, to proceed to that post, are revoked. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

Leave for three months and twenty-five days is granted 1st Lieut. Elliot Caziare, 1st Inf. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

The headquarters and Cos. K, L and M, 3d Battalion, 1st Inf., at Fort Porter, N.Y., will proceed by rail to New York City in time to sail from that port for Manila, P.I., on Feb. 1, 1906. (Jan. 3, D.E.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 289, Dec. 13, 1905, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf., is revoked. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Under the provisions of Par. 239, A.R. 1904, Capt. John C. Switzer, 4th Inf., was on the departure from command of Co. A, and appointed regimental adjutant, to date Jan. 2, 1906, vice Capt. Ernest V. Smith, 4th Inf., relieved Dec. 1, 1905. Capt. John H. Hughes, C.S., 4th Inf., was on Jan. 2 relieved from duty as acting regimental adjutant. Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., was on Jan. 2 transferred from Co. D to Co. A, to date Jan. 2, 1906, vice Captain Switzer, appointed regimental adjutant, same date. Capt. Ernest V. Smith, 4th Inf., unassigned, is assigned to Co. D, to date Jan. 2, 1906, vice Captain Dorey.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Van Dwyne, 4th Inf., is detailed for duty as acting quartermaster, and will proceed to St. Louis for duty. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

The leave granted Capt. Harry E. Knight, 5th Inf., is extended seven days. (Dec. 30, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Second Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 6th Inf., having been returned to duty from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, will join his proper station. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Col. A. L. Myer, 11th Inf., under date of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 1, 1905, in General Orders, says: "The retirement from active service of Color Sergt. Jerry Perkins, upon his own application and in accordance with the law is announced, and the wishes of the regiment are extended for his future welfare, merited by the honest and faithful service which has earned him reward."

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Second Lieut. Chester H. Loop, 13th Inf., now in the Division Hospital, Manila, will be transferred by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to the U.S. Army General Hospital at that place for treatment. (Nov. 13, Phil. D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf. (Jan. 3, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

First Lieut. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters. (Dec. 19, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp. (Dec. 20, D. Lakes.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf., is relieved from further duty in the Department of California, and will proceed on the first available transport to join his regiment. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 289, Dec. 13, 1905, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., is revoked. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Noble, 23d Inf., is detailed for duty as A.Q.M., and will proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

The leave granted Capt. H. L. Kinnison, 29th Inf., is extended twenty-nine days. (Dec. 11, S.W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for two months, when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regt. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, Phil. Scouts, is extended one month. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank M. Conklin, Phil. Scouts, is extended twenty days. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert L. Moseley, Phil. Scouts, now in the Division Hospital, Manila, will be transferred by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to the Army General Hospital at that place for further treatment. (Nov. 9, Phil. D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at these headquarters Nov. 16, 1905, for the purpose of examining for promotion such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, deputy C.S.G.; Major George McK. Williamson, Q.M.; 1st Lieut. William H. Moncrief, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert C. Loving, asst. surg.; Major Williamson will act as recorder of the board. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The officers of the retired list of the Army hereinafter named, having been duly nominated to the Senate for advancement in grade, and the Senate having advised and consented on Dec. 19, 1905, to their advancement, are placed upon the retired list of the Army by the President, with the rank and date specified in each case, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904: With the rank of brigadier general—Col. Henry H. Adams, retired, April 11, 1905; Col. William A. Jones, retired, June 26, 1905; Col. Henry W. Hubbell, retired, May 20, 1905; Col. Henry C. Ward, retired, Oct. 30, 1905; Col. William Ennis, retired, Nov. 7, 1905. With the rank of colonel—Lieut. Col. John Tweedale, retired, June 10, 1905. With the rank of lieutenant colonel—Major Seymour Howell, retired, Aug. 12, 1905; Major George Robinson, chaplain, retired, March 19, 1905; Major Otto Becker, retired, Oct. 4, 1905. With the rank of major—Capt. Orville J. Nave, chaplain, retired, April 30, 1905; Capt. Joseph A. Potter, chaplain, retired, Oct. 19, 1905. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

CHANGE OF STATION.

Cos. I and K, 23d Inf., now at Fort Ontario, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and there take temporary

station so as to relieve the battalion of the 8th Infantry about Feb. 20, 1906, the exact date to be hereafter communicated, and remain until the arrival of the battalion of the 12th Infantry, when the companies will return to Fort Ontario. From the best obtainable information the 12th Infantry will arrive about June 1, 1906.

The 1st Battalion, 5th Inf., now at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., under command of a field officer, will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., and there take temporary station, so as to relieve the headquarters and 2d Battalion of the 8th Infantry, about Feb. 20, 1906, the exact date to be hereafter communicated, and remain until the arrival of the 12th Infantry, when the battalion will return to Plattsburg Barracks.

The C.O. of the 1st and 8th Infantry, when relieved, will comply with existing War Department orders directing movement to the Philippine Islands.

The C.O., Fort Ontario, will send a suitable officer to Fort Niagara to relieve the officers of the battalion of 8th Infantry in charge of supply departments, on date to be fixed by the C.O., Fort Niagara, this to enable all the officers and men of the battalion of the 8th Infantry to proceed with their regiment to the Philippine Islands. The C.O., Plattsburg Barracks, will send a suitable officer to Fort Jay to relieve the officers of the 8th Infantry in charge of supply departments, on date to be fixed by the C.O., Fort Jay, this to enable all the officers and men of the headquarters and battalion of the 8th Infantry to proceed with their regiment to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 29, D.E.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Dec. 29, 1905. Detail for the court: Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav.; Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav.; Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 14th Cav.; Capt. Francis H. Pope, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John K. Hume, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Allen C. Keyes, 14th Cav., judge advocate. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Jan. 2, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred:

Killed, presumably by Moros—William C. Dexter, Co. A, Engrs., Dec. 12.

Shock, following nephrectomy—Louis T. Welsh, Co. M, 21st Inf., Dec. 16.

Killed by fall from horse—Edward J. Hammond, Troop B, 8th Cav., Dec. 23.

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

Transports.

BUFORD—Sailed from San Francisco, Dec. 15, for Manila with 3d Cavalry except Troops B and M.

DIX—Sailed from Manila Nov. 21 for Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 23.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 13. To sail for Manila Jan. 25.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 16 for San Francisco with 2d Infantry.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 5 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

Cablesips.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. At Seattle.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenor, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York, New York city.

SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila.	From Manila to San F.
BUFORD*Dec. 15	SHERMAN*Dec. 15
THOMASJan. 5	LOGAN*Jan. 5
SHERIDAN*Jan. 25	BUFORD*Jan. 25
SHERMANFeb. 15	THOMASFeb. 15
LOGAN*March 5	SHERIDAN*March 5
THOMASMarch 25	LOGAN*March 25
SHERIDAN*April 16	THOMASApril 15
SHERMANMay 5	SHERIDAN*May 25
LOGAN*May 25	THOMASJune 15
THOMASJune 15	SHERIDAN*July 5
SHERIDAN*July 25	THOMASJuly 25
LOGAN*Aug. 15	SHERIDAN*Aug. 15
THOMASSept. 5	SHERMANSept. 5
SHERIDAN*Sept. 25	LOGAN*Sept. 25
SHERMANOct. 15	THOMASOct. 15
LOGAN*Nov. 5	SHERIDAN*Nov. 5
THOMASNov. 25	SHERMANNov. 25
SHERIDAN*Dec. 15	LOGAN*Dec. 15
SHERMANJan. 5, 1907	THOMASJan. 5, 1907

*Will carry troops.

REVISED FIRING REGULATIONS.

In an article in the current number of the Infantry Journal, Capt. W. M. Wright, G.S., member of the board on the revision of the Firing Regulations, reports some of the conclusions of the board. Aside from numerous minor changes, and the rewriting of paragraphs to make them clearer, the following are some of the principal changes:

In future hits on the black silhouette only will count in skirmish firing. Instructors will have authority to vary instruction in estimating distances, which will be up to 1,500 yards.

The record firing is to be confined to the most favorable weather, but practice will be under variable conditions of weather. Experts will be classified as such for three years; their services will be utilized as instructors and coaches, and they will have only such practice as the company commander may see fit.

There will be no supplementary season for State troops. The post surgeon may recommend men to be excused from firing. Soldiers leaving or joining station so that they cannot complete the course may be excused from classification. Medical officers are not to compete. Teams will be composed of enlisted men only. Officers compete with each other for medals. They will not be included in computing the figure of merit, and will be reported separately. Winners of division medals can compete in Army competitions.

There will be only two skirmish runs, five rounds at each halt and more if desired and time allows. A defective cartridge counts one. When there are more than forty hits in a group target the competitor will make another run. Loading must be from a full clip. The individual figure of merit is raised to 125.

A new edition of the Firing Regulations is to be issued correspondingly with Infantry D.R. We give in full the revised paragraphs which follow:

The gun sling may be used at all ranges as an auxiliary to steady the piece in connection with the arm or arms alone, provided that for purposes of adjustment for shooting neither end shall have been passed through either sling swivel. No knot will be tied in the sling, and the sling will not be added to or modified in any manner.

Rules for Skirmishing.

162. Target.—Group target G. One group for each skirmisher. Targets in line, with intervals of not less than 5 yards between centers of groups.

Procedure.—A squad of convenient number is formed in line opposite the targets at a distance exceeding 600

yards; twenty rounds of ammunition per man are issued; pieces are loaded in accordance with Infantry D. R., and the squad is advanced in quick time, pieces at the "safe," to the 600-yard firing line. Here the squad is halted and each skirmisher, without further command, takes one of the authorized positions for firing.

The commands for firing are: 1. Fire two rounds. 2. At 600 yards. 3. At the targets. 4. Commence firing. After the command of execution the firing opens at will in accordance with Infantry Drill Regulations, and each skirmisher fires two rounds within the time limit of thirty seconds. At the expiration of the time limit the command "Cease firing" will have been given.

The firing having ceased, the advance is resumed and continued to the 500-yard firing line, where two rounds are fired in the same manner as at 600 yards, the advance then continues to the 400 and 350-yard firing lines, at each of which three rounds are similarly fired, and then to 300 and 200 yards, at each of which five rounds are similarly fired. The halt at 400 yards finds the soldier with but one cartridge in his piece. As soon as this is fired the piece is reloaded and the remaining two of the three prescribed shots are fired without further command. The time limit at 200 yards, it should be noted, is twenty instead of thirty seconds, as at the other halts. Commands, in all cases, conform to the Infantry Drill Regulations.

The advance between 600 and 200 yards will be, between any two successive halts, the first half at quick and the second at double time; and it is enjoined upon the instructor to see that the double time is maintained as nearly as possible according to Infantry Drill Regulations, 1.00 length of step 36 inches, at cadence 180 steps per minute. The firing is completed at 300 yards.

The time limit extends from the last note of "Commence firing" to the last note of "Cease firing." The instructor will see that the signals are properly sounded, not permitting the last note of "Cease firing" to be unduly prolonged. For each shot fired by the soldier before the commencement of the time limit, or for each shot fired in excess of the number ordered for the halt, five points will be deducted from his score. For each shot fired by the soldier after the close of the time limit ten points will be deducted from his score. Five points will be deducted for a failure to fire the number prescribed for a halt, except that if the failure is due to a miss-fire no penalty will be imposed. A defective cartridge may be replaced either by the soldier or by a file closer, but the substituted cartridge must be fired, if at all, at the halt where the miss-fire occurred and before "Cease firing" shall have been sounded. The defective cartridge must be turned in before the advance is resumed, to a file closer, who will replace it with another. A piece disabled through no fault of the firer entitles the latter to another run. In case of a piece jammed at any range, the soldier, before the advance is resumed, will be required to return to the preceding firing point, advance in accordance with these regulations, and finish his uncompleted score at the range where the jam occurred; his time limit being determined by the ratio of the unfired rounds to the number of rounds prescribed for that range.

The instructor may find it advantageous after the "Cease firing" at 200 yards to march the line forward to inspect the result of the firing. Such advance will be made in line and will not approach closer than 10 feet from the targets, and in all cases the instructor will retain command of the line until dismissal, which will not take place in advance of the point of original formation. When more than twenty hits are found in a group target the score will not be counted and the soldier will make another run. In skirmish fire a particular run will always be for instruction practice or for record practice exclusively; men engaged in both instruction and record practice never running at the same time.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 30, 1905.

Brig. Gen. Frank M. Cox, U.S.A., retired, spent a few days in El Paso recently on his way to Mexico, and during his visit to the city called on the commanding officer at the post. Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, wife of General Baldwin, arrived in El Paso last week from San Antonio, and is the guest of Mrs. T. H. Logan at their home near the post. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Logan, parents and sister of Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf., arrived at the post last week and will remain through the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, parents of Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th Inf., are recent visitors at the post. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison J. Price, 2d Inf., arrived in El Paso last week on a short visit to Mrs. Price's mother, Mrs. Longue-mare. Miss Marie Longue-mare, who has been visiting Mrs. Price for several months, returned with them. Capt. and Mrs. Price expect to leave shortly for their station at Fort Logan, Colo.

Major and Mrs. Ammon A. Augur entertained at dinner Christmas day in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Parker. The house was tastefully decorated with holly and mistletoe, and on the dinner table was a miniature Christmas tree. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Albert S. Brookes, Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest E. Haskell, Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, Lieut. R. B. Bates and Lieut. Samuel M. Parker.

The entire command turned out one day last week on the mesa back of the post for a rabbit hunt. A huge circle was made by the soldiers, and the result was that they returned to the post with over three hundred rabbits that were unable to escape.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick H. Svenson and their three small children are in the quarters recently vacated by Mrs. and Miss McLeave.

Quite a treat was prepared for all the children of the garrison in the shape of a Christmas tree Friday before Christmas. Mrs. Clarence Farnham was the moving spirit, and through her perseverance and the kindness of a number of El Paso's merchants, added to a money collection from the officers and the ladies of the post, twenty-eight small boys and girls enjoyed the gifts left by Santa Claus. The tree was placed in the old guard-house, which has been used of late for a school house.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence H. Farnham had as their guests recently Miss Margaret Martin, Miss Bonnie McLaughlin and Miss Carmen Alnsa, of El Paso. An informal hop was given by several of the young officers complimentary to the visitors, to which, however, only a few of the married officers and ladies were invited.

Major T. H. Logan, U.S.A., who was injured three weeks ago by a fall from a wagon, is improving rapidly, and hopes soon to be able to get about with the help of crutches.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1906.

Cadet Max Murray, U.S. Military Academy, spent the holidays with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arthur Murray. Mrs. Findley, mother of Mrs. H. E. Cloke, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cloke. Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., is to go to the Army General Hospital at Washington, for a month for treatment for appendicitis. Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, A.C., who is taking a course of practical electricity at the General Electric Works, Schenectady, N.Y., was a visitor at the post on Dec. 27. Capt. Frank K. Fergusson, A.C., attending the School of Submarine Defense, has been visiting relatives at Hyde Park, Mass. Most of the officers who have been on leave have returned, and the usual routine commenced to-day.

The formal opening of the Fort Totten Army Branch, Brooklyn Y.M.C.A., in the new post exchange building, will be held Thursday morning, Jan. 4, at eleven o'clock. The special guests will be Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, commanding Fort Totten; Miss Helen Miller Gould, and Mr. W. B. Millar, secretary of the Army and Navy Department, International

Committee of Y.M.C.A. The committee of arrangements consists of: John C. Berry, Clinton T. Roe, John H. Prall, J. D. Wells, William Y. Roberts, Walter S. Faddis, and Arthur F. Moseley.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 31, 1905.

For the first time, it is thought, in the history of the post a field day has been held in December. On Thursday in the Cavalry post the twelve troops participated in a program that was thoroughly interesting and enthusiasm ran high. The weather has been exceptionally mild, and made possible the holding of the field day. The following were the events and winners: 100-yard dash, Private Evans, Troop D, 9th Cav., 11 3-5 secs.; best-trained Cavalry horse, Sergeant Meade, Troop A, 11th Cav.; running broad jump, Private McCalley, Troop A, 9th Cav.; 230-yard dash, Private Campbell, Troop A, 11th Cav.; 3-legged race, Clinton and Tucker, Troop A, 13th Cav.; 220-yard hurdle race, Private Williams, Troop C, 13th Cav., 30 4-5 secs.; saddle packing contest, Sergeant Tucker, Troop A, 9th Cav., 4 min. 37 secs.; mounted tug-of-war, Troop B, 9th Cav.; running high jump, Private Nevlin, Troop A, 13th Cav., 5 ft.; relay race, Troop C, 9th Cav., 1 min. 2 1-2 secs. Cash prizes were distributed made up from subscriptions from the different troop funds. On Tuesday there will be a rifleman's competition for the Cavalry.

There will be quite a round of receptions upon New Year's day, beginning with the accustomed call of all the officers upon the commandant. At noon Col. and Mrs. Parker will receive; from 1:30 to 3:00 Col. and Mrs. Taylor; Major and Mrs. Morgan at 3 o'clock. Miss Carleton, Cavalry post, entertained several guests at dinner on Christmas. The table, which was decorated in red, white and green, with a Christmas tree in miniature, was very beautiful. Her guests were Miss Barker, Captain Roudiez and Lieutenant Gardner. Mrs. E. S. Godfrey, wife of Colonel Godfrey, was confined to the house for several days last week by illness, but is now able to be about as usual. The hop on Friday night was something out of the ordinary, and was in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Traub, here from Fort Leavenworth as the guests of Col. and Mrs. James Parker.

Major and Mrs. Morgan entertained several of the young bachelor officers and others at dinner on Christmas. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl, Miss Patterson, of St. Paul, Minn., and Lieutenants Holderness, Dallam, Winfree and Lyman. After the dinner all made a box party at the theater to see "The Marriage of Kitty." The trumpeters will sound "taps" at midnight on Dec. 31 for the passing of the old year, and there will be several parties that will watch the old year out and the new year in. Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., has left the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., where he had been for about six weeks, and is on sick leave for two months. Mrs. Rittenhouse and child have joined him.

All but three of the special student officers have departed to their homes to spend the holiday. Lieutenants Hensley and Scott left Dec. 22, the former going to Columbus, Neb., the latter to Eliska, Ala.; on the 24th Lieutenant Dickey left for Portsmouth, O.; Lieutenant Dillman for Cheyenne, Wyo., and Lieutenant Talbot for Denver, Colo. Capt. Ernest Hinds, Art. Corps, Mrs. Hinds and their son are spending a month in Alabama, and are expected to arrive here about the middle of January, when the newly organized Field Artillery Board, of which Captain Hinds is a member, convenes here to take up the work of the dissolved Field Artillery Drill Regulations Board. Capt. William Lassiter, another member of the board, is expected here about the same time, and Capt. T. Bentley Mott, of the board, is daily expected from Washington, where he has been on temporary duty with the 2d Division of the General Staff, following his return from Europe.

On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Snow entertained with bridge. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Coffin, Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Capt. and Mrs. Cameron, Lieut. and Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Ogle and Capt. John E. McMahon, Capt. Elmer A. Dean, Med. Dept., Mrs. Dean and child will leave this week for the East, on a leave of three months. Major Banister, Med. Dept., who was injured by having his arm broken in a runaway, is doing nicely, and will be attending to his duties in another week. Mr. and Mrs. Yoe, parents of Mrs. W. J. Snow, wife of Captain Snow, Art. Corps, left last week for their home in Chicago, after a delightful visit. Lieut. and Mrs. Dillard entertained very pleasantly on Tuesday evening with a dinner. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Coffin and Lieutenants Dodds and Allin. Mrs. Symington, wife of Lieut. John Symington, 11th Cav., is in Washington visiting during the holidays.

Sergt. Henry Robbins, 2d Battery, F.A., who will be retired in February, after thirty years' service, entered the Service in 1876, and save for the first enlistment, in Troop B, 8th Cav., all his service has been in his present organization.

Considerably over a hundred men are on sick report, the majority, however, as a result of the wholesale vaccination which the garrison had to submit to on account of the appearance of several cases of varioloid in one troop of the 9th Cavalry.

On Christmas evening Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Laurson gave a delightful dinner, at which the guests were Miss Banister, Captain Roudiez and Lieutenants Symington, Baird and Gardner. On Christmas afternoon the officers' polo team defeated the Junction City team in one of the fastest games of the local season. There were several falls, but no one was seriously hurt. Score: Junction City, 0; Fort Riley, 4-3-4. A large number of the officers enjoyed a banquet at the bachelor officers' mess on Saturday evening.

The Manhattan Beach hotel and surrounding land, where many from the post have been entertained by the late Mr. Dewey, has been sold to the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs, which societies will make an orphan's home of it.

The 20th Battery basketball team won a signal honor on Christmas night when it played a tie game with the Glasco High School team in the post gymnasium. The visitors recently defeated the best teams in the State, and they came here flushed with success. The score was 21-21. A return game will be played at Glasco about the middle of the month. An effort is also being made to get the organizations of the post interested in the game to the extent that an inter-post tournament may be inaugurated for the winter season.

The post theater has never held a happier throng than on Saturday evening to celebrate the night before Christmas. Parents and their children and children without parents, and people who were not parents at all, and their friends, were there to witness the cantata, "Santa Claus in Japan." The children (from little tots to those of grammar school age) composed the cast, and the careful training of a month was carried on under the direction of Mrs. Winterburn, with Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. McNair and Captain Murray as able assistants. The piece was in two acts, and the Japanese costuming and the stage effects were all that could be desired. The singing of the prominent roles and of the chorus was a surprise to everyone present, while the tableaux effects gave evidence of time and study. Following the cantata an immense Christmas tree was rolled onto the stage, electrically lighted with vari-colored lights and fairly loaded with presents for every boy and girl of the garrison. The little ones could hardly contain their joy when Santa Claus, in the person of Lieut. G. W. Winterburn, began distributing the presents. The giving of the presents was made possible by the liberal contributions of officers and enlisted men, and was also the presentation of a goose or a turkey to each married man of the garrison.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., commandant, and Capt.

Leon S. Roudiez, constructing Q.M., made a two days' visit in Fort Leavenworth this week to gather information regarding the operation of the crematory at that post. The new one erected at this post and but shortly in operation has not given satisfaction, and it seems evident that it is owing to a lack of knowledge as to its proper operation. At Fort Leavenworth Colonel Godfrey was the guest of Captain Walsh, 9th Cav., and Captain Roudiez the guest of Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M.

The vacancies in the batteries and the troops are being gradually filled by the arrival of recruits, but nearly two hundred are still required. The 2d Field Battery will give a "smoker" on New Year's afternoon, and it is confidently expected that "a good time will be had."

With the exception of the hospital and a set of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, the construction work so far authorized for this post is practically completed, and the appropriations of the present Congress will be watched with no little interest as there is much still to be done here. The new set of quartermaster's offices that are being prepared in the old quartermaster's storehouse will probably be ready for occupancy the latter part of January.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 3, 1906.

Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts very elaborately entertained the people of the post, and the student officers and their wives at a New Year's reception on Monday. Mrs. Potts' spacious drawing rooms never looked prettier and the dining room was exceptionally attractive, with Mrs. George T. Bartlett serving punch and Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis presiding at the bowl and egg-nog. Assisting Mrs. Potts were: Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Mrs. Philip R. Ward, Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Mrs. Stanley D. Embick, Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Miss Doyle, Mrs. Potts' niece, and Mrs. Sellers. After the reception Mrs. Potts was the hostess at a beautifully appointed supper for those assisting; in addition were Captains Carter, Ward, Dwyer and Embick, Lieutenants Dunwoody and Douglas Potts; Lieutenant Sellers, U.S.N.; Mr. John Potts and Mr. Bennett. A unique feature of the supper was the serving it at tete-a-tete tables, arranged artistically around the large center table.

On Wednesday afternoon the children's Christmas tree was a wonderful success. Chaplain Walkley exerted himself in making the old as well as the young merry, and Mr. Jack Potts so cleverly took off old Santa Claus that many doubting juveniles have had faith restored. The recitations were good, and Mrs. Walkley's cantata furnished much pleasure to a large audience who had gathered in the administration building. Santa Claus was most liberal, presenting everyone present with a box of candy. Later there was dancing. The officers' mess, after leaving, enjoyed the contents of their Christmas stockings, sent the various toys to the tree to be distributed among the children, a very happy thought, and that did much toward making many little hearts grateful to old Santa Claus. The administration building was gayly still later, on Wednesday night, when Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts graciously received her guests with her son, Lieut. Douglas Potts, in whose honor the dance was given. Among the dancers were: Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Capt. and Mrs. Philip R. Ward, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph B. Douglas, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Capt. Francis N. Cooke, Capt. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Harrison, Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis E. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shartel, Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Apple, Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward P. Powers, Miss Powers, Miss Booker, Miss Walke, Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Mark L. Ireland, Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Dr. Stearns, and Lieut. James Totten. During the dances punch and sandwiches were daintily served.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sellers entertained at dinner on Saturday night at the Chamberlin for Miss Doyle, Lieut. Douglas Potts, and Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shartel. Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine had as their guests Mrs. Chamberlaine's mother and father, Gen. and Mrs. Smith, and Miss Smith. Gen. and Mrs. Smith returned to Washington on Tuesday, but Miss Smith will be Mrs. Chamberlaine's guest for a week. Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat entertained at a terrapin supper on Saturday night at the club; among their guests were Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts.

Mrs. Samuel G. Shartel entertained informally at bridge on Tuesday. Miss Sullivan and General Sullivan have returned to the Chamberlin, where they have taken up their winter quarters. Miss Anne Gifford was the hostess of a euchre party on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Carter and Miss Booker carried off the prizes. Some of Miss Gifford's guests were: Miss Margaret Walke, daughter of Capt. Willoughby Walke; Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer, Miss Margaret Kimberley, Miss Williams, Miss Hilda Booker, and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody. Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Jackson left for Washington for a short stay. Mrs. Converse was the hostess of a dinner at the Chamberlin on Sunday evening. Miss Julia Walke is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall. Col. Ramsay D. Potts left for Washington on Tuesday, to be gone several days.

Miss Margaret Kimberley entertained at cards and a luncheon on Saturday. Miss Gifford won the prize. Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton and Mrs. James Totten were guests at the masque ball on the receivingship Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard, New Year's night. Mr. Terrel Bartlett has returned to Boston after staying with Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett for the holidays. Mr. Henry Davis, son of Capt. Henry Davis, has returned to Washington after a short visit to Fort Monroe. Mrs. John Gifford is out again for some weeks. Mrs. Gifford has been ill.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 1, 1906.

On Sunday, Dec. 24, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Hossfeld entertained at dinner. The appointments were symbolic of Yuletide, and plates were laid for Miss Kathleen Cecil, Lieut. Charles Elliott, Dr. Fletcher Gardner, and Capt. Charles W. Castle. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer entertained at dinner Col. and Mrs. Edward B. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen, and Lieut. Stuart A. Howard. Christmas day was devoted to the little ones and their Christmas trees. Egg-nog and fruit cake were served informally at the homes of Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Capt. and Mrs. William E. Welsh, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsall, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Hossfeld.

Miss Leavitt, of Kentucky, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hansford L. Threlkeld, Capt. and Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer, Misses Welcome and Constance Ayer were the dinner guests on Christmas evening of Miss Laura Plummer. Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., is the guest of his brother, Capt. Guy G. Palmer.

An enjoyable hop was given on Friday evening by the ladies and officers of the post at the officers' mess, and was attended by a number of Omaha people. Among those present were Miss Marie Fechet, Fort Omaha; Mrs. Gilmore and guest, Miss Keith, of Des Moines, Iowa; Lieutenant Butler, Fort Omaha, and Mr. Edward George, who were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton; Mrs. W. E. Melike, Miss Higgins, and Miss Wallin, Grand Rapids, Mich., were the guests of Capt. Frank A. Wilcox; Miss Helen Howard was the guest of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Pratt; Miss Bourke the

guest of Major and Mrs. Cecil; Miss Marion Connell and Miss Edith Locke were the guests of Lieut. F. Millard Little. Following the hop Capt. Frank A. Wilcox entertained at a chafing-dish supper.

Mrs. Wint and Mrs. Zalinski have issued cards for a bridge-whist luncheon at the Paxton. Jan. 3. Lieut. Charles C. Allen, aide to General Wint, is east on a leave. Major John R. Lynch, assistant paymaster at Army headquarters, left Friday for San Francisco for six months' temporary duty before going to the Philippines. Major Lynch is one of four colored officers in the Army, and has served three years in Porto Rico and two years in Cuba. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow-officers, and has made many friends in Omaha, who regret his departure. Capt. Abraham P. Buffington arrived in Omaha last week as assistant paymaster.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 29, 1905.

Christmas has come and gone, and a most delightful day it was for all on the post. A number of the ladies, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Perry among them, entertained friends at dinner. The tree celebration for the officers' and soldiers' children took place at 3:45 in the afternoon, and it was an interesting sight to watch the dozens of children gathered expectantly in the Protestant chapel to watch the flag lowered from before the tree and to receive their gifts, which Miss Morris had so carefully planned for them all. The celebration commenced with music and a few words from Mr. Woods, and then followed the distribution of gifts, which were numerous and varied.

Major William Stephenson's two sisters, the Misses Stephenson, reached the Presidio the end of last week from their home in Portland, Me., and intend spending several months here with their brother. The friends whom they made during their last winter's visit are giving them a most hearty welcome.

Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, C.E., was married very quietly last Sunday morning in San Francisco. His bride and her mother arrived from the East that morning and they went immediately from the train to the church. After a short honeymoon Lieut. and Mrs. Bain will make their home at Fort Mason.

Forestry work is in progress at the various posts in the harbor. Colonel Patten has ordered 750 evergreens, 1,000 eucalypti and 600 shade trees to be shipped to Point Bonita and planted about the post there, and others are ordered for Fort Baker, so that the head forester at the Presidio has been given a large detail of men to help in digging up the young shoots and seedlings here and to help in the planting of them on the other reservations.

Capt. Edward S. Walton, 19th Inf., and Mrs. Walton, arrived on the Korea recently from the Philippines, and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bertody Stone in San Francisco. Captain Walton is here on a court-martial, and when that duty is completed, he and his wife expect to return to the Philippines. Lieut. W. B. Renziehausen, 4th Cav., has been a visitor at the post since Monday.

Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, of Field Art., entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison and also many friends from town at a very beautiful reception at his quarters on Wednesday evening, in honor of his sister and niece, Mrs. William L. Buck and Miss Buck. A stringed orchestra played during the evening, and the house was crowded.

Miss Cameron arrived from the East shortly before Christmas, and is visiting her sister, Mrs. Raymond W. Briggs, at the Presidio. She expects to remain here for about two months.

The second hop of the winter series, which took place last evening, was a great success. The room was beautifully decorated and was crowded as usual. Mrs. Robert H. Patterson, Mrs. Robert Franklin McMillan, and Mrs. Fred L. Perry formed the reception committee.

Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, Med. Dept., who is so well known on the post, arrived here yesterday to take his examination for promotion, and during the few days of his stay, will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Russell, Med. Dept. Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Art. Corps, is in the city on leave from Fort Flagler, and as he was very recently stationed here, is receiving a warm welcome. Miss Doe, sister of Lieut. Thomas B. Doe, Art. Corps, has issued invitations for a card party to be given this evening.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 1, 1906.

On Christmas day at noon many officers and ladies went to the different companies to see the dinners; each and every company had tables laden with everything imaginable to eat and neatly decorated.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Robinson had as their guest on Christmas noon Lieut. M. C. Foote, Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews entertained at Christmas dinner Lieutenants Lowe, Starkey and Bankhead, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot entertained at dinner on Christmas Lieutenants Faulkner, Greer and Tefft and Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Robinson. Lieut. and Mrs. Gasser had as their guests Lieutenant Williams and Miss Owenshine. Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Bamford, 28th Inf., kept open house Christmas morning. Miss Snyder, of Pennsylvania, their guest, assisted in receiving. Capt. and Mrs. McArthur's guests at noon dinner were Prof. and Mrs. Eyerly, of South Dakota, and Lieut. and Mrs. Morero.

Thursday night was ladies' night at the officers' club, and nearly the whole post was present. The club had been beautifully decorated, the 28th Infantry band furnishing both concert and dance music, and about midnight a nice supper was served, after which dancing was continued until quite late. All pronounced this one of the finest club socials held at the post; another, however, that on Dec. 31-Jan. 1, was just as much a success. At twelve "taps" was blown, followed at once by reveille, the signal for a good time, and with good music by the 28th Infantry band dancing began. The club socials have always been a success, none so much so as the last two, the whole garrison lining in.

Mrs. S. G. Talbot, of the Infantry garrison, entertained at cards on Wednesday, at which six-handed euchre was played. Mrs. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania, won first prize; Mrs. F. E. Bamford, the lone-hand prize, and Miss Owenshine, of Washington, D.C., the booby.

The Minnesota National Guard Association, in session in St. Paul during the week, elected Colonel Sweet, Major Bullard and Captain Parker, 28th Inf., honorary members.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1906.

On New Year's day the officers of the post assembled at noon and proceeded to the quarters of Major Gen. James F. Wade to pay their respects. The staff officers also called there, and afterward all called at the quarters of Col. F. A. Smith, 8th Inf. Among the officers who called on New Year's day upon the commanding general were Lieut. Col. W. H. Miller, Q.M. Dept., and Capt. George C. Burnell and Lieut. F. L. Buck, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y.

Col. Hubert Foster, of the English army, attaché at Washington, who has been Colonel Mills' guest for some days past, sailed on Saturday for England. Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, Med. Dept., has just arrived from Manila and is stationed at this post.

Major and Mrs. Gale entertained a large party on New Year's eve. The guests assembled at eleven o'clock, and refreshments, including egg-nog, were served. At midnight greetings and good wishes were exchanged, and all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," "America," the national anthem and other songs.

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The spontaneous outpouring of hospitality to the 6th Field Battery, Capt. George W. Gatchell, U.S.A., commanding, along the route of its march from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to which we alluded last week, teaches two wholesome and timely lessons. The first is that in the rural communities of the country, where the true American spirit is found in its highest development, there is almost universal respect and affection for the Army. In those neighborhoods the uniform of the soldier is regarded with pride and as the garb of a noble profession, the wearer of which is entitled not merely to the respectful consideration of the people, but to their hearty good will and courtesy. It is to those communities, rather than to the cities with their unassimilated and un-Americanized masses of alien population, that we must go for a correct expression of popular sentiment concerning the Army. For every resident of a town or city who slanders the Army by insinuating that it is made up of unfit or undesirable men, there are one hundred thousand industrious, right-minded dwellers in smaller communities and in rural districts who are proud of the Army, who delight to honor it, and whose hospitality is ever at the disposal of its members. In such neighborhoods the American soldier is welcomed as a man in the broadest sense of the term, and if there is any discrimination it is in his favor. His uniform is recognized as a symbol of patriotism, his calling as one of voluntary sacrifice, obedience to authority, and respect for law. The second lesson to be drawn from the march of Captain Gatchell's command is that similar and frequent marches should be made by other bodies of regular troops. Such marches are calculated to improve the physical condition and technical training of the troops themselves, and besides that they would serve an educational purpose of the highest value. Our Army is drawn directly from the people, and it should be kept close to the people. The Army belongs to them. They make and support it and the more directly it is brought under their observation the better for it and for themselves. They will

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Since the reward offered for the apprehension of deserters was raised from thirty to fifty dollars a considerable number of detective agencies have sprung into existence which have as their principal object the catching of deserters, and there is reason to believe that these very agencies will do more, perhaps, to reduce the number of desertions, than anything else could. Heretofore the number of apprehensions in proportion to the number of desertions has been remarkably small, and the man who made up his mind to desert doubtless entertained but little fear of his being arrested and brought to justice. These agencies are putting themselves in communication with posts throughout the country and the results are already very noticeable. One of the largest posts in the country is in communication with eight or nine, and as soon as a man deserts each agency is notified and the intelligence is not confined to the mere record as shown by a "deserter's descriptive list," but is full and complete and relates to the deserter's habits, etc. In the last three months this post has had a large number of apprehensions to its credit and when these agencies are in touch with every post in the Service, it will not be long until their work will have a wholesome effect upon the would-be deserter, if nothing else can bring him to his senses. One detective in New York city has a record of nine deserters a week.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in an article on arbitration, which appears in the New York Independent, makes this remarkable statement: "It appears to be now admitted that the Maine was blown up by spontaneous ignition in one of her coal bunkers." By whom is it admitted? Certainly not by naval experts generally, nor by those who made the investigation to ascertain the causes of the tragedy. Official opinion, so far as it has been expressed, is that the Maine was destroyed by an external explosion, and that opinion cannot be impeached by the mere dictum of a civilian critic. Prof. Goldwin Smith lives in Canada, which may account for the fact that his soundings of American public opinion are both superficial and misleading. There are many, no doubt, who believe that the Maine was the victim of an internal explosion, but the record is against them, and their claim is not admitted, nor does it "appear" to be admitted.

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NATIONAL GUARD AS A RESERVE.

In reply to the interesting communication of Major Gen. L. M. Openheimer, Texas National Guard, retired, on the value of the National Guard as an Army reserve, which appeared in these columns Dec. 23, we published last week a spirited letter from Brig. Gen. Francis A. Macon, of the North Carolina Guard, which constitutes a valuable contribution to the general discussion of the subject under consideration. It must be admitted that, so far as service in the Spanish war is concerned, General Macon makes a far better showing for the National Guard of North Carolina than General Openheimer does for that of Texas. Moreover, he contends that if at the outbreak of that war National Guard organizations had been allowed to enter the United States service "in their entirety" the volunteer forces enlisted for the conflict would have been "the National Guard with another name." General Macon holds that the country needs a more perfect National Guard, that its present condition is due to no lack of interest or patriotism, but rather to lack of means for its improvement and that with the enactment of Senate Bill 1442 now pending in Congress the National Guard can be transformed into "a military reserve in fact."

Senate Bill 1442, a synopsis of which appeared in these columns Dec. 16, provides for an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the militia, to be apportioned among the States according to their representation in Congress and among the territories as the President may prescribe. Under the provisions of this measure arms and other military property of the United States are to be issued to the militia for purposes of training and instruction, and General Macon appeals to all advocates of an improved National Guard to give the bill their active support.

Notwithstanding General Macon's vigorous defense of the National Guard, he makes one statement which, it seems to us, greatly impairs, if it does not wholly defeat, his argument. He says that North Carolina appropriates sufficient money to meet the expenses of the National Guard in complying with local requirements, but that for State service efficiency in target practice "is not an essential," and that consequently the facilities for improvement in that branch are not provided. This is a new view of the matter. If good marksmanship is not regarded as an essential of National Guard efficiency in State service in North Carolina it certainly is so regarded in those States where the National Guard organization has reached its highest development. So true is this indeed that in New York, Pennsylvania and other great States the military authorities are giving increased attention to the subject and the guardsmen are steadily improving in marksmanship. State service for the National Guard includes the important function of riot duty and it would be a remarkable thing if the States were to hold that proficiency in marksmanship were a non-essential to efficiency in dealing with the mob. General Macon's idea is that the Federal government should provide funds for ranges and other equipment to enable the National Guard to qualify in marksmanship and that those of its members who do qualify, be their number great or small, shall constitute the reserve. That plan is well enough as far as it goes, but we fear that it would never develop a reserve worthy of the name or large enough to be depended upon as a second line of defense.

On the other hand, Lieut. F. J. Herman, U.S.A., in a communication which appears in another column of this issue, holds that the National Guard affords a most excellent basis upon which to build a large and efficient National Reserve. He discusses the question with clearness and vigor, and his conclusions will command the attention of every student of the question. He analyzes the elements of the reserve problem with care and discrimination, and deals at length with the various factors which must be taken into account in creating a reserve which shall be national in character and effective in time of need. He fully agrees with the view, heretofore expressed in these columns, that any attempt to organize a reserve

to the exclusion of the National Guard will come to grief, and he indicates lines for a reorganization of the National Guard which, he contends, would vastly improve its military value.

We commend all these articles on the reserve project, General Openheimer's, General Macon's, the Army officer whose letter we publish this week, and others, to the earnest attention of every reader who is interested in the subject. What is needed is a frank, free, impartial discussion of the whole question by men familiar with its intricacies and conscious of its importance. It is in order to bring about such a discussion that we have opened our columns for a full presentation of the case from all sides. The country needs a large and efficient military reserve—that much is conceded. How to obtain it as quickly as possible and maintain it at the minimum of expense is the problem awaiting solution. Obviously the first thing required is a comparison of notes, an interchange of opinion and suggestion and the adoption of a plan which shall insure fair play for all interests and command their hearty support.

Another word of comment on this important subject appears in a communication from Col. James Rush Lincoln, Iowa N.G., late brig. gen., U.S.V., which we publish in another column. General Lincoln's note is interesting chiefly because of its allegation that the tone of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL "is usually of an unfriendly character in treatment of the National Guard." It seems scarcely necessary to deny that statement. We are not and never have been hostile to the National Guard, but have labored steadfastly and earnestly to promote its higher interests. We are, however, and shall continue to be, uncompromisingly hostile to any lowering of the standards of the military service in order to adapt the Army to the real or fanciful necessities of the National Guard. If the two bodies are to be assimilated or brought into closer relationship in matters of instruction, discipline and efficiency, it must be done by bringing the National Guard up, not by carrying the Army down. We have held resolutely to that principle, and in doing so we believe that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has unquestionably done more than any other agency to promote the true interests of the Guard as a military organization. Military organization pre-supposes the contingency of war, and in recognition of that fact we have insisted that all military bodies, including the Army itself, shall be maintained in a condition of preparedness. Military training nowadays is a serious business, tedious, exacting and thankless. It cannot be successfully undertaken as a recreation. Efficiency in the fundamentals of a soldier's duty cannot be acquired in the brief space of a summer encampment nor retained without regular practice. Our effort has been simply to indicate wherein the National Guard is hampered by limitations for which it is in no way to blame, and to point out the lines along which it should advance to higher standards of military efficiency. Therein alone lies the head and front of our offending.

Conditions in the island republic of Santo Domingo which, for nearly a year have been the cause of grave embarrassment to the United States, have all of a sudden become extremely critical. In February last the United States, in pursuance of an agreement with the Dominican authorities, assumed control of the principal custom houses of Santo Domingo to administer their revenues in the interest of that country's foreign creditors. The agreement under which that was done was subsequently submitted to the United States Senate, but that body refused to ratify it. Thereupon the provisions of the agreement were embodied in a formal treaty, but the last Congress adjourned without considering it, and it is now before the Senate awaiting ratification. Meanwhile the Dominican custom houses have continued under American control and the results have proved highly satisfactory to all interests. In behalf of Santo Domingo the treaty was signed long ago by the Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Morales, whose administration has been recognized by the United States. But the situation has suddenly undergone a startling change. Another revolution has broken out and President Morales, after quarreling with his cabinet, fled from the capital on the night of Dec. 25 for the purpose, it is said, of establishing a new capital and setting up a new government. The result is that there is no government in Santo Domingo with which the United States can negotiate, and it is an open question whether the United States, with the treaty still unratified, has any right to interfere in Dominican affairs except to afford proper protection for American citizens residing in Dominican territory. The United States Navy has in adjacent waters a force sufficient to insure ample protection for American interests in Santo Domingo, but whether that force shall be exercised to safeguard the Dominican custom houses now officered by American citizens is quite another matter. President Roosevelt is quoted in press despatches as predicting that unless the Senate ratified the pending treaty, thus authorizing the United States to retain control of the custom houses, other nations will seize them and by so doing bring about conditions extremely distasteful to American sentiment. The situation is both delicate and perplexing and if it is finally adjusted without requiring active service of some portion of the United States Navy we shall all have cause to be thankful. General Cáceres, a former supporter of President Morales, has taken possession of the office abandoned by the latter and is in command of the government troops. As he is a supporter of the pending treaty with the United States his course has been tentatively approved by the President of the United States, who mean-

while is striving earnestly to have the treaty ratified by the Senate. The troops of the fugitive President Morales, under General Rodríguez, made an unsuccessful attack on the city of Puerto Plata Jan. 2 and several men were killed on each side. The government troops under General Cespedes advanced on the insurgent forces outside the city on Jan. 3 and in the fighting General Rodríguez, the insurgent commander, was killed. The insurgents were defeated and lost heavily. The Independencia, a gunboat manned by followers of Morales, threatened to bombard Puerto Plata on Dec. 20, but was prevented by the U.S.S. Nashville, Comdr. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., commanding, under instructions issued by the Navy Department at the request of the Department of State. It is believed in Washington that nothing but the prompt and energetic action of Commander Chambers prevented the destruction of Puerto Plata and the loss of many lives.

A highly important conference, called by the President, was held at the White House on Friday evening, Jan. 5, between the President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War Taft and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte to consider the questions of the jurisdiction of the General Staff of the Army; the selection of an officer of the Army to succeed General Bates on April 14 as Chief of Staff, and the important proposition of extending the scope of the present General Board of the Navy and making it, without legislative action, a Naval General Staff. Secretary Taft is not entirely pleased with the regulations governing the Army General Staff, and while he does not hesitate to state that the General Staff has conclusively demonstrated its usefulness, he believes that its efficiency may be increased by amending the regulations relative to its jurisdiction. He brought this matter up at the conference. There is no intention, it may be now stated, to ask Congress to legislate for the creation of a General Staff of the Navy. It is the belief of the President and Secretary Bonaparte, as well as the other two Cabinet officers present at the conference, that the present General Board may be so enlarged and by administrative action given the duties which would naturally devolve upon a General Staff. As a result of this very important conference it is believed that interesting developments will be had in a few days. It is now fairly well decided that the President will select one of the younger general officers of the Army to succeed General Bates on April 14 as Chief of Staff. This is no reflection whatever upon Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who will be promoted to the grade of lieutenant general upon the retirement of General Corbin in September, but it is simply a question of policy decided upon on the urgent recommendation of Secretary of State Root, under whose administration in the War Department the Army General Staff with its chief was created. He believes, and so recommended to the President, that one of the younger brigadier generals of the Army should be selected for the position of Chief of Staff and be promoted, upon the retirement of General Bates to the rank of major general. There are several names under consideration, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that either Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell or Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, will be selected. It is expected that a definite announcement of the selection of the officer to succeed General Bates as Chief of Staff will be made in a few days.

President Spooner, of Norwich University, in a communication which we publish in another column, makes a statement regarding the work of Army officers detailed as military instructors and inspectors at civilian schools and colleges which deserves the attention of the military authorities. His belief is that the annual report required of such officers is based on unsound premises, and that it refers too much to drill and too little to organization. Fancy drills and reviews at inspection, he continues, count for more than they should, while insufficient credit is given for the solid work of training, duties carefully performed and the development of soldierly qualities in matters of discipline, study and individual conduct. President Spooner also holds that it is unfair to classify a college where all the students are under military instruction and discipline twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week with other institutions where only a part of the students are under such discipline for a few hours per week. He maintains therefore that it would be a good thing if inspection officers in making inspections of these institutions were empowered to take into account not merely drills and dress parades, but also the elements of thoroughness in discipline, deportment and efficiency, together with the number of hours given to military instruction and training. His suggestions are certainly worthy of official consideration.

At the Cabinet meeting held in Washington at the White House on Jan. 2 Attorney General Moody declined to reconsider the opinion of his office that an extra grade could not be given to those officers on the retired list of the Army who served with credit during the Civil War, but were retired under the provisions of the Act of Oct. 1, 1890. Twenty-nine retired officers of the Army—eighteen majors and eleven captains—are affected by this decision, and if they are to obtain the extra grade to which, there is little doubt, Congress intended them to be promoted along with the other veterans of the Civil War, they will have to obtain special legislation covering their cases. The officers of the Army on duty in the War Department, including General Chaffee, Major Gen. John C.

Bates, J.A. General Davis, and other officers high in authority, have not hesitated to express themselves either verbally or in writing to the effect that they believe that this class of officers, retired because of physical disability with the grade to which they were entitled to be promoted by reason of seniority, under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, are as much entitled to an additional grade as other veterans of the Civil War. The opinion of the Attorney General that these officers were not entitled to this additional grade was based on the supposition that they received an "extra" grade at the time of their retirement. The opinion was rendered by Assistant Attorney General McReynolds, a young attorney from Tennessee, and Attorney General Moody, when his personal attention was called to the matter, following the usual course, declined to reverse the opinion of his subordinate. There is nearly a unanimity of opinion among the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that the construction given the act by the Department of Justice is erroneous. These officers did not, in the strict sense of the word, receive an "extra" grade on retirement, but only were retired because of physical disability incurred in the line of duty, with the rank to which they were entitled to be promoted by reason of seniority. There is excellent reason to believe that Congress will pass a special act this session giving this gratuitous grade to this class of officers and thus remedying the evident injustice which has been done them by the Attorney General.

The Atlantic Fleet will probably not leave Hampton Roads for the winter maneuvers in the West Indies until Jan. 10 or 11. Originally it was planned that the fleet should sail from Hampton Roads on Jan. 5, but a number of alterations in various vessels which were subsequently found necessary caused the postponement. The fleet will probably go directly to Culebra, exercising and maneuvering on the way down. The full plans have not been completed. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans is expected at the Navy Department early next week, when he will discuss his plans in full with the officials. The battleship Kentucky will probably leave the New York Navy Yard for Hampton Roads on Jan. 7, arriving at her destination on the 9th, or a day or two before she is due to sail with the Atlantic Fleet for southern waters. The Kentucky was supposed to have left drydock and been away for Hampton Roads on Jan. 3, but a damaged propeller was discovered and the extra days have been spent in making repairs. The Illinois has left the Boston Navy Yard for Hampton Roads, sailing on Jan. 3. The Illinois was thoroughly overhauled, and especial attention was given her boilers. Practically all of the big ships of the Atlantic Fleet have been given a housecleaning and have been generally repaired. The battleship Massachusetts is to go out of commission, and the Indiana is to go in commission. The change was to have taken place this week, but it is now thought that it will not be effected until about Jan. 11. The entire complement of the Massachusetts will be transferred to the Indiana. When this is done the Indiana will start after the Atlantic Fleet, which will then be on its way to the West Indies. The complement of the two ships is identical, and the shift of officers and crew should be made without difficulty. The Massachusetts will go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for extensive repairs, and will probably stay there for two years. The repairs are estimated at \$750,000, and will keep the Brooklyn yard busy for months. The Bureau of Construction's estimates on the Massachusetts are the greatest, amounting to about \$500,000. The remaining portion of the total of \$750,000 is divided between the Bureau of Ordnance, Steam Engineering and Equipment.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has under consideration several important changes in the Naval Regulations. With a view to providing the Navy with an efficient and trained class of officers to perform engineering duty, Secretary Bonaparte this week had introduced in Congress a bill providing for the establishment in the Navy of a Corps of Marine Engineers, for shore duty only. But the Secretary does not intend to stop here. He proposes to so amend the Navy Regulations that it will be mandatory that every junior officer in the Service serve a tour of duty in the engine room prior to his promotion. In fact, Secretary Bonaparte proposes to make it impossible for any junior officer to be promoted to the next higher grade unless he shall have served his tour in the engine room. There are several other matters of importance under consideration by Secretary Bonaparte in connection with his idea of amending the Navy Regulations.

The Secretary of War this week sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a letter asking that Congress so amend the law prohibiting retired officers above the grade of major receiving any pay or allowances beyond their full retired pay, as to permit retired officers performing militia inspections under the orders of the War Department to obtain mileage for the reimbursement of their travel expenses. By reason of a decision by the Comptroller that mileage is an allowance "within the meaning of the Act of Congress prohibiting allowances to these officers," the Department has been deprived of the services of retired officers in making inspections under the militia law, as it would be manifestly unjust to require these officers to pay their travel expenses out of their own pockets, and as matters stand, there is no way in which they could be reimbursed.

PROPOSED NAVY LEGISLATION.

Senator Eugene Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, on Jan. 4 introduced in the Senate ten or twelve bills to increase the efficiency of the Navy. All these bills are of great importance. They were prepared at the Navy Department by direction of Secretary Bonaparte and it is anticipated that several of them, if not all, will be passed by Congress this session.

The bill "to provide for two vice admirals in the Navy" introduced by Senator Hale reads as follows:

That hereafter the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, shall, while serving as such, have the rank of vice-admiral, and receive the same pay and allowances as are now allowed a lieutenant general in the Army.

Accompanying this bill is the following letter from Secretary Bonaparte, which will be used in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and on the floor of the Senate as an argument to secure the passage of the bill: "Sir: It is believed that the efficiency of the Navy would be promoted, and its great expansion, both in size and in sphere of action, rather inadequately recognized, by the creation of two vice admirals, of whom the senior would, under ordinary circumstances, command the Atlantic Fleet and the junior the fleet maintained in Asiatic waters. Perhaps the simplest and most economical way in which provision can be made for two vice admirals for the Navy is by conferring that rank upon the officers in chief command of the fleets named while serving as such. Attention is accordingly invited to the enclosed draft of a bill intended to carry out the suggestion. As drawn the bill is substantially a paraphrase of the clause of the existing law (Section 7, Act of March 3, 1899, Personnel Act), conferring the rank of rear admiral upon chiefs of bureaus. The language has, therefore, been interpreted and will be clearly understood. Under it vice admirals could be commissioned as such just as chiefs of bureau are now commissioned as rear admirals, although their lineal rank may be that of captain. As drawn this measure presents no new problem of selection and it provides for no surplus officers of high rank waiting their turn to serve."

Senator Hale also introduced a bill "to re-establish the grade of commodore in the Navy." It follows:

That the grade of commodore on the active list of the Navy shall hereafter consist of sixteen officers, and shall be filled by promotion according to seniority from the grade of captain.

Accompanying this bill Secretary Bonaparte sent to Senator Hale an argument in which he says, in part: "The age at which, under existing circumstances, an officer can reasonably expect to become a captain is a hardship to the commissioned personnel and undesirable in the general interests of the Service. As a measure of immediate relief the re-establishment of the grade of commodore and the promotion of a number of the senior captains to this rank is recommended. This would lead to the promotion of a like number of commanders to be captains, with consequent promotions in the lower grades. Officers of this rank would be of especial value to the Service when assigned to command a battleship or armored cruiser, on detached service, since such vessels so operating are usually attended by one or more of the lighter auxiliaries, constituting a little squadron, appropriately commanded by an officer whose rank is intermediate between that of captain and rear admiral."

One of the most important bills introduced on Jan. 4 by Senator Hale is that "to provide for the appointment of marine engineers." By the passage of this bill Secretary Bonaparte believes that the engineering problem in the Navy will be at least partially solved. The bill follows:

That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint, for shore duty only, such number of marine engineers, not exceeding ten in any one calendar year, as the needs of the Service may require. Sec. 2. That no person shall be so appointed who is not a graduate of a recognized school of engineering nor until he shall have passed such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Sec. 3. That marine engineers so appointed shall, upon entry into the Service, have the rank, pay and allowances of an ensign in the Navy; after three years' service those of a lieutenant, junior grade; and shall hereafter be promoted one grade upon the completion of each period of five years of service until the grade of captain is reached. But no marine engineer shall be so promoted until his physical, professional and moral fitness therefor shall have been demonstrated by such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Sec. 4. That no person shall be appointed a marine engineer who, at the time of appointment, is more than twenty-seven years of age.

With regard to this bill Secretary Bonaparte says in a letter to Senator Hale: "The purpose of the proposed enactment is to equip the Navy with a small corps of thoroughly trained engineers composed of specialists whose business it shall be to devote their lives to the mastery of marine engineering, with particular regard to designing and superintending the construction of the most effective engine and engineering devices for use on board ships of war. Our recent system is not adapted to maintaining this essential element of naval efficiency. It is confidently believed that a corps of marine engineers corresponding to the corps of civil engineers now employed at our naval stations could be readily recruited from graduates of the best schools of engineering in the country, and that young men so selected after a comparatively brief apprenticeship at the several navy yards under the instruction of experienced officers belonging to the former Corps of Engineers would be fully qualified to replace these officers when they retire in all forms of shore duty. By this method the alarming scarcity of experienced officers for such positions would be remedied within a short time."

The following bill "To provide for the appointment of chaplains for temporary service in the Navy," was also introduced by Senator Hale at the request of Secretary Bonaparte:

That the President may appoint, for temporary service in the Navy, ten additional chaplains annually: Provided, That chaplains so appointed shall serve for the period of five years only, unless during such period they are selected to fill vacancies in the list of chaplains. Chaplains appointed for temporary service shall, while so serving, have such rank, with accompanying pay and allowances, as the President may fix.

Another bill introduced by Senator Hale at the request of the Navy Department is one "Conferring the rank of major general upon the officer in command and the rank of brigadier general upon the officer second in command of the United States Marine Corps." The bill follows:

That the officer in command of the United States Marine Corps shall hereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of a major general; and the President may, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint, for the term of four years, from the list of colonels of the Marine Corps, an officer as second in command of the said corps, who,

while so serving, shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general.

A bill of some importance introduced by Senator Hale on Jan. 4 is one "To provide for the transfer to the Navy of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Naval Militia." It follows:

That officers of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Naval Militia of the several States, below command rank, may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the grade of lieutenant, junior grade, or to the grade of ensign, in the Navy after such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: Provided, That not more than twenty such appointments shall be made annually.

In this connection Secretary Bonaparte said in a letter to Senator Hale: "The output of the Naval Academy not being sufficient to meet the demands of the Service, it is suggested that the Government should avail itself, to a limited extent, of other sources of supply from which to obtain trained men to fill the lower grades of commissioned officers of the Navy."

Navy officers generally will be interested in the bill introduced by Senator Hale "To require graduates of the Naval Academy to render service in the Navy during a prescribed period. The bill follows:

That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, require of all midshipmen entering the Naval Academy a satisfactory guaranty that they will faithfully pursue the course of study and training there prescribed; that they will not seek permanently to leave the Academy during such course; and that they will not resign from the Naval Service until a period of five years shall have elapsed from the date of their graduation from the Academy. Sec. 2. That the following provision of the Act of Aug. 5, 1882, be and the same is hereby repealed: "That any cadet whose position in his class entitles him to be retained in the Service may, upon his own application, be honorably discharged at the end of four years' course at the Naval Academy with a proper certificate of graduation."

A bill "To repeal provisions of law requiring affidavits of disinterestedness to accompany copies of contracts while in the Returns Office," was introduced by Senator Hale on Jan. 4. This bill was also introduced:

That the act "To require the employment of vessels of the United States for public purposes," approved April 28, 1904, in so far as it relates to the transportation by sea supplies of any description for the use of the Navy, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

The passage of this bill was recommended by Secretary Bonaparte in his annual report. Secretary Bonaparte requested Senator Hale to introduce the following bill, which the latter submitted to Congress on Jan. 4:

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract, in the usual manner, for the construction of one first-class armored cruiser, of not more than 14,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for a vessel of its class; to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$5,000,000; Provided, That the vessel hereby authorized shall be called the Constitution.

Senator Hale at the request of Secretary Bonaparte also introduced a bill having this title: "To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior for restoration to the public domain all reservations which are not needed for naval purposes."

The following is the last bill introduced by Senator Hale in the Senate on Jan. 4 at the request of Secretary Bonaparte:

That whenever personal injury is caused to any laborer, mechanic, or other civilian employee while engaged in his regular work or in the performance of any duty to which he has been assigned by proper authority at any navy yard, naval station, or elsewhere under the jurisdiction and control of the Navy Department by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, or machinery, the property of the United States, which arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of any person in the service of the Government entrusted with the duty of seeing that such ways, works, or machinery were in proper condition; or by reason of the negligence of any person in the Service of the United States with and exercising superintendence; or by reason of the negligence of any person in the Service of the United States who has charge or control of any signal, switch, engine, or machinery of any kind, the employee so injured, or in case the injury results in death the legal representatives of such employee shall have a right of action, in any United States court having jurisdiction over like cases arising between individuals, for the recovery from the United States of compensation for such injuries or death.

AN ENGINEER CORPS IN THE NAVY.

For various reasons the subject of steam engineering in the Navy has recently become a matter of vastly increased professional interest. One of these reasons is the fact, as disclosed by the annual reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, that those gentlemen are flatly at variance in their views as to the means of providing the fleet with an adequate engineer force. Another reason is the discussion arising from the accident on the U.S.S. Bennington, July 21, of last year. A third reason for the increasing interest in this important subject is the conclusive evidence of the high efficiency of the engineering service of the Japanese navy in the late war. All testimony is in agreement on that point. The Japanese, it should be kept in mind, long ago discarded the system of amalgamation of engineers with the line as established in our Navy by the Personnel Act of 1899, and subsequently instituted in a modified form in the British navy. After her experience in the war with China, Japan established engineering as a specialized branch of naval training and as a separate service with no interchangeability of duties with the line, and the results, according to all accounts, have been in every way satisfactory.

In the U.S. Navy the engineer problem is yet to be solved. The Personnel Act has not in full produced the results desired and expected. How the needs of the fleet are to be supplied has become a matter of increasing concern, and it has got to be settled if the Navy is to be kept at the proper level of efficiency. Of the many suggestions as to the course which should be adopted, there has been none more interesting than that proposed by Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., in an article which appears in the current number of the North American Review. As its title indicates, Admiral Luce's paper is "A Plea for an Engineer Corps in the Navy," and his plan for the creation of such a corps will attract general attention.

Admiral Luce contends that the term "fighting engineer" as the equivalent of the term "naval officer" of the line is misleading, and he insists that a naval officer is

incapable of becoming proficient in both engineering and in the manifold duties pertaining to command. Of the four years' course at the Naval Academy, 16.9 per cent, is given to instruction in military branches, seamanship and navigation. For midshipmen destined for duty in the engineering branch, Admiral Luce maintains that the time given to the studies noted is not only wasted, but the instruction is positively harmful in that it diverts a mind prone to mechanical pursuits into unrelated channels. "The compound 'fighting engineer,' the Admiral continues, "is a cross between the military and the mechanical. Professionally, he is a hybrid. The chief characteristic of hybridism is sterility. Sterility is opposed to reproduction or development. That is what the expression 'fighting engineer' stands for—sterility. The fighting engineer is, professionally, unfruitful, unprofitable. He may do moderately well in either capacity, but he can never excel in the one or in the other. He is of the 'Jack of all trades but master of none' class. He represents mediocrity, the commonplace, the barely respectable. His normal condition is static, as opposed to the dynamics of singleness of aim."

Admiral Luce explains that he has no intention of reflecting upon individuals or classes, and he awards full credit to "the very able line officers who have done so much to render the amalgamation a success." He is dealing with rules of general application, and the case which he is considering is summed up as follows: "The tactics of the fleet is dependent upon the tactics of the battleship. The tactics of the battleship is dependent upon its motive power; the motive power is dependent upon the engineer's force; and the engineer's force, in turn, is dependent upon the officers who have immediate charge of it and are responsible for its efficiency. Hence, from a strictly military point-of-view, the proficiency of the engineer officer is a question of vital importance to the naval tactician, as well as to the naval administrator."

As a school of marine engineering for naval officers of the line, the Naval Academy is admittedly among the best in the world, and in that and cognate branches the courses of instruction for the line officer and the marine engineer run on parallel lines, but they soon diverge. Coincidentally with the courses in steam engineering and scholastic studies, run the military training and instruction in seamanship, gunnery, navigation and law. The very first step taken with the midshipman on entering the Naval Academy is to make a soldier of him. It is in the "setting-up drills," the "school of the soldier," the "school of the company," and in the battalion of infantry that he is inducted into military life: the military life whose field of action is on high seas. Yet, after all, the Naval Academy is but a preparatory school for war.

Continuing, the Admiral says: "Our real naval school now is the North Atlantic Fleet. This school is of such recent growth that its great importance is hardly yet appreciated. It is in this school that the junior officer learns the duties of watch and division officer. The latter prepares himself for the responsible duties of captain of a battleship, and the latter, in turn, for the higher and more responsible duties of flag officer; while the whole course of training qualifies an officer for the still higher and yet more comprehensive duties of naval administrator. We look forward, by the way, to the time when we shall have an Admiralty Staff on which a Secretary of the Navy may lean with confidence—a staff composed chiefly of flag officers who have commanded fleets or squadrons. We may add that no officer should be advanced to flag rank who has not commanded a 'first-rater' for at least two years. The foundation so well laid at the Naval Academy should be sedulously built upon by a progressive course of self-culture, following one undeviating line until the role of the officer of the military marine merges into that of statescraft. He who aspires to flag rank, with its wide range of duties and grave responsibilities, must estimate at the start the relative values of the different branches that lead to preferment. It will be found that, important as it is, steam engineering is a subsidiary branch; while he who aspires to the front rank of engineering science cannot afford to waste his time in studies and exercises that have no bearing on the profession of engineer."

The specialty of the line officer is the art of war. "His tastes," says Admiral Luce, "may, and often do, lead him to specialize in other directions. Specialization is now the rule in every profession save that of the engineer of the U.S. Navy. Specialization, be it observed, is only another form of concentration, and concentration is one of the soundest of military principles."

It will be observed that Admiral Luce makes a vigorous presentation of the case from what might be termed the line officer's viewpoint. He points out that "fighting engineers" would hardly be permitted in the engine rooms of the great trans-Atlantic liners. What is wanted there, as in the Navy, is bona fide marine engineers—"the stern exactions of war will no more permit dilettanteism in the engine room than on the bridge." As a means of supplying the engineer force required to maintain the Navy in the desired condition of efficiency, Admiral Luce suggests the following project:

The objection urged against the re-establishment of the Engineer Corps is that it would only result in reviving the old "line-and-staff" fight, now so happily ended. The answer to that objection is that experience has taught us that the "line-and-staff" fight was brought about mainly through the mistake of forty years ago, in giving our marine engineers a military training at the Naval Academy. If we repeat that mistake the results would, naturally, be the same; and we should have another "line-and-staff" fight and another amalgamation act. There can be no two opinions upon that question. But if, warned by the experience of the past, we have the wisdom to educate cadet engineers at some great engineering center, as for example at the New York Navy Yard or at League Island, where engineering work in the machine-shop could go hand-in-hand with theoretical studies, we should, in time, raise a class of marine engineers who would enter that corps through choice. Their tastes, their aptitude for that particular kind of work, would have led them there and would keep them there. They would become wedded to that profession and would not be divorced from it. The school of marine engineering might very well be modeled after the Naval Academy, as far as admission of candidates and rules and regulations are concerned. But its curriculum should be arranged with a special view to suit a technical school of that character. With such a course of education, we would in time have a corps of scientific and thoroughly practical marine engineers, of which the Navy and the country might well be proud. Officers of that corps should have all the rank, pay and privileges that could reasonably be asked for. The abolition of the Corps of Engineers has had one good result. It has given to the world a practical demonstration of the excellence of the course of instruction in marine engineering at the Naval Academy, and of the ability of our line officers to take charge of the engineers' department of vessels of war, with marked success, but this must not blind us to their true vocation as heirs of the Lords of the Deep."

Admiral Luce has suggested a novel and what appears to be an entirely feasible solution of the engineering problem. The effect of his paper should be to stimulate the discussion of this exceedingly important subject.

THE BENNINGTON COURT-MARTIAL.

Neither Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte nor Judge Advocate General of the Navy Diehl approved of the recommendation of the court which recently tried Comdr. Lucien Young, on the charge of "neglect of duty" in connection with the explosion last July of the boilers of the gunboat Bennington, which he commanded. The court recommended that Commander Young's only punishment be a reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy. Judge Advocate General Diehl, in his review of the case for Secretary Bonaparte recommended that the sentence be approved "in order that Commander Young might not go wholly unpunished." This was approved by Secretary Bonaparte. At the Navy Department the review of Judge Advocate General Diehl was made public. It follows:

"The record of proceedings of the general court-martial in the case of Comdr. Lucien Young, U.S.N., is herewith respectfully submitted: The charge was 'neglect of duty' supported by six specifications. The court found specifications 1, 3 and 6 not proved; specifications 2, 4 and 5 proved in part; and that Commander Young was guilty in a less degree than charged, guilty of 'remissness in the performance of duty.' The sentence was, 'to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.'

"The finding upon specification 2, amounts in effect to a finding of not proved. By its finding upon specification 4, the court practically holds that the specification does not support the charge. The finding 'remissness in the performance of duty' is based on the finding upon specification 5, which alleges that Commander Young failed to approve the smooth steam log of the Bennington for the months of November and December, 1904, and January, February, April, May and June, 1905.

"After careful and painstaking consideration of the evidence adduced, this office does not concur in the findings of the court nor in a number of the court's rulings upon the admission of evidence. In order, however, that Commander Young may not go wholly unpunished, it is recommended, as best subserving the ends of justice, that the proceedings, finding upon specification 5, and the sentence be approved; and that the findings upon specifications 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 be disapproved."

In acting on this review by Judge Advocate Diehl, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte said: "The foregoing remarks and recommendations of the Judge Advocate General are approved, and the Department will address a letter of reprimand to Commander Young."

Secretary Bonaparte has also read carefully the record in the court-martial case of Ensign C. T. Wade, the young officer who had charge of the engineering department of the Bennington at the time the terrible catastrophe occurred on board that ship. It could not be learned exactly what the court found in the case of Ensign Wade, except that he was not sentenced to be dismissed. In any event, Secretary Bonaparte disapproved of the findings and recommendations of the court in the case of Ensign Wade and has returned the papers to the court which tried him with a direction to carefully review the case and endeavor to reach another conclusion. Secretary Bonaparte does not think that the sentence, if any, given by the court to Ensign Wade was sufficiently severe and because of this opinion he has returned the papers to the court.

Probably the most interesting testimony given before the court which tried Comdr. Lucien Young was that of coal passer A. J. Worthen, who left the boiler room of the Bennington to go on deck a few minutes before the explosion occurred and who is the only person living who was in the boiler room just before the catastrophe occurred. The Judge Advocate of the court asked Worthen if he knew when the fires were built under the boilers on the morning of the explosion. Worthen replied: "The first fire that was built was at 8 o'clock. As to the time when the other fires were built I cannot say." He said that he noticed that there were five pounds of steam shown in the gauge of Boiler B early in the morning and that after a fireman shut off the vent-valves the steam went down to zero. He testified that the steam gauge of Boiler A indicated 135 pounds pressure. That Boiler A was connected up with the other boilers by De-Courtain, the water tender. Worthen testified also that Boiler B was not connected up with the other boilers. The fires under Boilers A and B were built about the same time. The Judge Advocate asked Worthen if he left the fire room that morning and the witness replied:

"The boilers were leaking in a couple of places, and I was on watch on A Boiler, and he (the water tender) said: 'Worthen, you go up and get the boiler maker and tell him to come down here. Something is the matter with the boiler.' So I goes up to Dustin and told him that something was the matter with the boiler; that it was leaking, and he says: 'What boiler?' And I says, 'B Boiler.' And he says, 'You go to Lennox. I have nothing to do with that boiler.' So I started to go up to Lennox and before I found him the explosion occurred."

Worthen was asked to give the court some idea of the leaks in the boilers. He said: "The leak in the front boiler was next to the alleyway of the wing fire, about center ways of the fire on the inward side. Then the leak in the back seemed to be coming out of the tubes. That was from the back connecting doors, straight up to the top of the protected deck."

Question—Can you give the court some idea as to the force with which the leaks showed steam?

Answer—They seemed to be coming out in the back in a pretty good force. In the front it was coming out—well, it was not such a big place as it was in the back, but it was shooting out quite a little piece."

An interesting communication bearing upon the court-martial case of Comdr. Lucien Young was received recently by Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte from Mr. Nicholas F. Palmer, president of the Quintard Iron Works of New York city. In his testimony given before the court which tried Commander Young, Comdr. George B. Ransom, who was called for the defense, said:

"It is a matter of history that the Bennington is a contract built ship. The riveting around the furnaces was badly done. The holes were punched, not drilled, and they were not properly countersunk. For the expenditure of \$50 additional on the riveting on the furnaces the disaster to the Bennington would never have occurred." With regard to this testimony Mr. Palmer, the president of the Quintard Iron Works, wrote Secretary Bonaparte as follows:

"Sir: My attention having been called to the enclosed newspaper clipping, and believing Commander Ransom to have been incorrectly reported, I addressed a letter to him on the subject, a copy of which is attached hereto with a copy of his reply to the same. As his reply conveys no information on the subject, I beg to respectfully inform the Department that the Bennington was constructed in every particular in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the direct supervision of inspectors designated by the Department, and if the statements attributed to Commander Ransom are correct, the same are not in accordance with the facts. The holes in the boilers were drilled—not punched—and the mere fact that the vessel has been in service for about fifteen years seems to be a sufficient answer to his criticism regarding workmanship, while the insinuations regarding the contractors for the vessel were not only unwarranted but are malicious, though Commander Ransom may have had no such intention. I take occasion to address the Department on the subject as I feel deeply interested, having been a member of the firm which contracted for the Bennington, and remain, very respectfully,

"N. F. PALMER."

CAVITE STEEL FLOATING DRYDOCK.

The American Society of Naval Engineers republishes in pamphlet form from its Journal an account of the tests of the Cavite Steel Floating Drydock, by Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham, U.S.N. In this he says:

"In the preliminary test of the New Orleans floating dock a collier of 6,000 tons displacement was used. The increased confidence in this class of dock for warships, and in the Dewey dock in particular, is shown by the fact that one of the latest and heaviest ships, the armored cruiser Colorado, was selected for the preliminary test. Before docking the Colorado, the dock was sunk to twenty-nine feet draught over the keel blocks and then pumped up light to a freeboard of two and one-half feet. The sinking was accomplished in 1h. 36m., and the pumping up in 1h. and 2m., showing that the dock is of very rapid action. On this test it was also demonstrated that little or no trimming was required, the dock sinking and rising practically level with all valves open."

"The U.S.S. Colorado was docked on June 23, 1905, having a displacement of 13,300 tons at that time. The main and docking keel blocks were all set at the same height. In this preliminary test no effort was made to secure speed, and one-half hour was used in making flushing and fire connections. The elapsed time from when the ship landed on the blocks until the keel came out of water was two hours and sixteen minutes. Pumping was continued until the dock had a uniform freeboard of two and one-half feet, only enough excess of water being retained in the side walls and end compartments to give the necessary trim. The Colorado was carried on the dock about twenty-four hours without changing the water ballast. When the dock had reached a freeboard of two and one-half feet with the Colorado, the deflection on the main keel line in the five hundred feet of length of the dock was about one-quarter of an inch; after about twenty-four hours the deflection in five hundred feet increased to about one and one-sixteenth inches. After undocking the Colorado the dock was found to have practically straightened without retaining any set."

"During the docking of the Iowa (June 27, 1905), one of the three pumping engines was out of commission for forty-two minutes with a slipped eccentric, so that the actual time of operation of the dock is about half that allowed by the specification. When the dock reached a freeboard of four and a half feet with the Iowa, the deflection was about two inches. During the first twenty-four hours, the dock remaining uniformly pumped, the deflection increased to four inches in the 500 feet, and during the second twenty-four hours showed a recovery to three and three-eighths inches. The greatest deflection in the bearing length of the Iowa while carried on the dock was about one and three-quarters inches. The deflection observations indicate that there was no permanent set caused by the docking, and that temperature variations may cause considerable hog or sag."

"After the undocking of the Colorado the main and docking keel blocks were found to be uniformly indented about one-sixteenth of an inch with no crushing. No change was made in the blocks for the Iowa, and after undocking she was found to have rested even more easily than the Colorado. With two feet of freeboard and one foot of water remaining in the pontoons the carrying capacity of the dock is 18,500 tons, and a 20,000-ton ship could readily be docked with sufficient freeboard to admit of easily working on its bottom."

"The results of the docking tests with the Dewey dock show that it is considerably in excess of the contract requirements in strength, time of operation and capacity, and is in all respects a very noticeable advance on all floating drydocks which have been so far projected or built. The greatest innovation is the requirement of uniform pumping. This not only insures safety from careless or unskilled handling, but makes it possible to dock nearly all ships with keel straight, or with as much hog or sag as circumstances may render desirable, by suitably distributing the water ballast in the dock. The ship may be also hogged or sagged while on the dock, should occasion arise for so doing. With thirty feet of water over four-foot keel blocks the side walls of the dock have a freeboard of eleven feet. By taking the keel blocks down to two feet and sinking until the side walls have a freeboard of three feet, forty feet of water may be had over the blocks, so that a ship may be taken into the dock in any condition of disablement."

"The dock was constructed under the supervision of Civil Engr. Leonard M. Cox, U.S.N., and tested by a board of naval officers, consisting of Capt. Adolph Marx, senior member; Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard, Comdr. J. F. Parker, Comdr. W. F. Worthington, Naval Constr. G. H. Rock, Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham and Asst. Civil Engr. J. S. Shultz. The board was assisted in the tests by Civil Engineer Cox."

Civil Engr. Luther E. Gregory, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., is, according to the Norfolk Virginian, preparing plans for several important improvements which in all probability will be inaugurated in the early spring. One of the principal things to be undertaken, it is said, will be the construction of a landing float and slip for the reception of loaded freight cars, which will thus be moved directly from the transfer barges of the various railway companies and landed at the navy yard without the loss of time attendant upon unloading the cars at the north end of Crawford street, as at present, and shifting them over the tracks of the Seaboard Air Line Railway through Crawford and First streets to the main gate of the navy yard. Another improvement to be undertaken shortly will be the construction of a huge cistern, which will receive the drainage from the roofs of buildings 16, 65 and 60, and also the roof of the barracks. The cistern will have a capacity of 60,000 gallons, and water from it will be used for general purposes throughout the navy yard. It is expected that the supply of water thus furnished will considerably curtail the bills the Government is now paying for the water used in the navy yard, which amount to about \$1,000 a month. The sum of \$20,000 has been appropriated for the construction of the cistern. A new fire alarm system is to be installed in the navy yard at a cost of about \$12,000.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Plans submitted by Capt. Albert F. Eells have been approved for the construction of a lighthouse to mark the Diamond shoals, Cape Hatteras, considered the most dangerous point for shipping on the entire Atlantic coast. The Government's liability for payment is contingent, however, on the stability of the lighthouse in withstanding the assaults of the elements. Several unsuccessful attempts have already been made to construct a lighthouse at this point. It is Captain Eells's plan to first construct a steel caisson for the lighthouse and tow it to the required position and sink it and then fill it with concrete and stone for the foundation.

The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Endeavor has sailed from Baltimore, Md., for Crisfield, on Chesapeake Bay, where she will be employed during the winter months in making surveys of the navigable waterways in the vicinity of that port. It is stated that the data gathered by the Endeavor will be used in compiling new charts and sailing directions for the Potomac. The steamers Bache and Explorer of the Coast Survey Fleet, which are lying at Baltimore being overhauled, will be ready in a short time to sail for the South Atlantic for duty, making surveys about Porto Rico and the gulf coast of Florida.

The worst snowstorm of the season detained the second torpedo flotilla in Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 31. The flotilla, consisting of the destroyers Hopkins, Worden, Stewart, Lawrence and Truxtun, were ordered to Newport, R.I., to take on a supply of torpedoes for use during the record target practice of the vessels in Southern waters during the winter. They will return to Hampton Roads and start South with the big fleet. The torpedo-boat O'Brien made a second start for Charleston, S.C., Dec. 30, to join the third flotilla for duty in connection with the coast squadron. The O'Brien made her first start on Dec. 28 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, but encountered a heavy sea, with strong winds, and put back to wait until the blow was over.

The Navy recruiting office at Erie, Pa., has been as active in billing the town as an advance agent of a burlesque opera company. Twenty-four sheet colored posters have been put on the bill-boards, which show a life-sized signal quartermaster in a blue jacket's uniform standing on the deck of a battleship, flags and signal-halliards in his hands, running up signals to another warship in the distance. The scene is realistic enough to set the blood tingling through the veins of any patriotic citizen. Chief Yeoman George R. Downs is in charge of the recruiting office and has secured quite a number of promising recruits.

The football team representing the U.S.S. Texas, lying at Charleston, S.C., was defeated at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 1, by the Savannah team, which has been coached by Warner, of Cornell. The score was 27 to 6. The game was unusually rough, five of the visitors being put out.

Hosp. Stew. Laurance O. Schetky, U.S.N., has been appointed a pharmacist in the Navy from Dec. 27, 1905. The following named enlisted men of the Navy have been appointed acting warrant machinists in the Navy from Dec. 27, 1905: William Herzberg, Jarrard E. Jones, Zenas A. Sherwin, Paul R. Fox, Otto Boldt, Owen S. Canning, Oscar J. McCorkle, Gay E. Howard, John B. Martin, Daniel J. Marx, Thomas J. Hayes, Frederick F. Krainek, David W. Harry, William W. Hoopes, William Keller, Charles S. Wolf and George R. Thompson. The following have been appointed acting warrant machinists from Jan. 1, 1906: Olav Johnson, Tyree C. Hiner, Ole P. Oraker, Byron C. Howard, William S. White, William D. Sullivan, Francis G. Randall, Franz J. M. Parduhn, William P. Davis, James L. Valliant and Henry I. Edwards.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a cable from the commanding officer of the Boston, stating that the ship sailed from Panama en route for Acapulco, Mexico, for the purpose of joining the squadron under command of Rear Admiral Goodrich. In view of the political quiet which obtains on the Isthmus at the present time, the Department has decided not to send another vessel to Panama for the present. The Boston has been at Panama for some time past, and her officers and men will welcome the change in climate.

It is probable that by the middle of March the new battleship New Jersey will be ready for her regular trials. Her builders, the Fore River Company, have asked permission to place the ship in drydock at the Charlestown Navy Yard for completing her painting and underwater work before trial.

Naval officers who have been on duty with the late Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., will be interested in knowing that the greater portion of the land occupied by that company has been purchased by the Southern Railway, and it is the intention of this powerful corporation to use the land acquired for shops and freight purposes. A valuable portion of this property has been bought by the C. B. Ford Company, of Richmond, and the machinery occupying the well-furnished shop of the Trigg Company is now being employed by the C. B. Ford Company in the manufacture of machinery and patented articles.

Now that the Louisiana, built by the Newport News Company, has functioned so satisfactorily, it is suggested that when the Connecticut, built at the New York Navy Yard, under Government control entirely, is tried, the trials be held under the supervision of a board composed of representatives of the more important building yards in the country, thus evening up the methods of collating data and preventing any cavil over the fact that inasmuch as the ship was built by the Navy Department her trial performances must, of necessity, be tinged with the prejudice inherent in opposing interests. At the same time it is suggested that the regular Board of Inspection and Survey which carried out the trials of the Louisiana should be on board during the trials of the Connecticut and carry out the collection of data in the same manner as though the ship were under their sole control. By this means an absolutely unbiased record would be kept of the performance of the ship and her machinery. Then, too, the two systems of construction would be brought into definite comparison as to results.

The torpedo-boat Dahlgren arrived at Newport, R.I., Jan. 1, from Lightship No. 66, off Nantucket, South Shoals, after a rough passage. She was sent to the lightship to bring ashore Electrician Burbank, one of the wireless men, who is to undergo examination for promotion. Electrician Burbank is one of the three operators of the Navy who were on board the ill-fated lightship No. 58, which foundered recently.

The Bureau of Equipment is still embarrassed in connection with the shipping of coal by the lack of railway cars. At Baltimore, Newport News and Lambert's Point cars cannot be procured and considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting enough coal to the vessels of

the Navy. The coaling station at Culebra will probably be finished about the end of this month. The Bureau of Equipment has shipped 12,000 tons of coal to Culebra, which will be used by the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, which will participate in the maneuvers around Culebra.

Survey at the Mare Island yard shows that the supply ship Solace requires repairs costing \$60,000, in new boilers, repairs to bulkheads, drainage and various other things. The defects have been developed since the Solace went into commission, but the repairs have never been undertaken on account of the continuous service the vessel has seen. The report of the board of survey has been sent to the Board on Construction. The Newark and the Chesapeake have been sent from Annapolis to the Norfolk yard to undergo a number of repairs, and to be fitted out to take the midshipmen of the Naval Academy on the annual practice cruise in June. The two vessels will be ready for the service by May 20. Both will be generally overhauled and put in good condition.

The Norwegian steamer America, coming up Chesapeake Bay, Dec. 28, narrowly escaped crashing into the U.S. tug Potomac at the head of the great Dewey drydock tow, bound for the Philippines. The America was head-on and going under half-speed when the lights of the Potomac loomed up through the haze. The steamship's engines were quickly reversed, danger signals blown, and the America, swerving to the right, nearly grazed the tug as it swept by in the darkness.

The work of placing the guns on the battleship Connecticut at the navy yard, New York, commenced Jan. 4, when an 8-inch piece was hoisted on board.

The drydock Dewey is well on its way toward the Philippines and has thus far had no mishap. The fleet, consisting of the Dewey, the Glacier, Caesar, Brutus and Potomac, ran into a southeast gale the second day out, but apparently weathered it well. On Jan. 3 it was estimated that the Dewey was about 520 miles southeast of Cape Henry. The Glacier could be heard sending, but her messages were unintelligible. The dock is making from three and one-half to four knots an hour. The last report received by the Navy Department from the Dewey, dated at noon on Jan. 4, shows her as being at that time 105 degrees west-northwest of Challengers Bank. Challengers Bank is about ten miles southwest of St. Georges, Bermuda.

The supplyship Celtic is expected in New York by Jan. 15. She is now on her way up from South America, and is just completing the trip from the Pacific Station. The arrival of the Celtic does away with the necessity for sending supplies to the fleet in the West Indies by merchant vessels. The Celtic may have to be repaired somewhat, but it is quite certain that she can be put to almost immediate use in carrying a load of fresh supplies for the fleet which will then be in the West Indies. There will probably be no lack of fresh supplies, or if there is, only for a very few days.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. In the North river, New York city.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived Jan. 4 at Hampton Roads, Va.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, New York.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, New York.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Conly. At the navy yard, New York.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. In the North river, New York city.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. To go out of commission for repairs; place will be taken by the Indiana.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor.
The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Charles W. Forman. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.
STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.
WORDEN, At Pine Beach, Va. Address there.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

Third Division.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee.) Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. En route to Mediterranean waters.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. En route to Mediterranean waters.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex. Sharp. En route to Mediterranean waters.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. En route to Mediterranean waters.

Proposed itinerary of the Brooklyn, Galveston, Chattanooga and Tacoma of the 3d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on detached duty:

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.	Coal.
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 11	Jan. 17	Yes.
Tangier, Morocco.....	Jan. 17	Jan. 19	No.
Algiers, Algeria.....	Jan. 21	Jan. 27	Yes.
Villefranche, France..	Jan. 30	Feb. 10	No.
Leghorn, Italy.....	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Yes.
Naples, Italy.....	Feb. 19	Feb. 24	Yes.
Piræus, Greece.....	Feb. 27	Mar. 3	Yes.
Beirut, Syria.....	Mar. 5	Mar. 10	No.
Alexandria, Egypt.....	Mar. 12		Yes.

Other ports after Alexandria to be visited in obedience to orders from the Department, or in accordance with itinerary submitted later; or at the discretion of Squadron Commander.

Mail from the United States should be addressed, care of Postmaster, New York City.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At Hampton Roads, Va.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Hampton Roads, Va.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At Hampton Roads, Va.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. James D. Adams. At the naval station, Culebra, West Indies.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At the naval station, Culebra, West Indies.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the naval station, Culebra, W.I.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the naval station, Culebra, W.I.
EAGLE, C.G., Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived Jan. 2 at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived Dec. 30 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived Jan. 4 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Santo Domingo City.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickens, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this squadron to Charleston, S.C.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dickens). Capt. George A. Bicknell. Cruising off Charleston, S.C.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Morehead City.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. Arrived Jan. 3 at Jacksonville, Fla.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived Jan. 3 at Port Royal, S.C.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Charleston, S.C.

PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived Jan. 5 at Savannah, Ga.
BLAKELEY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Jan. 5 at Savannah, Ga.
DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Jan. 5 at Savannah, Ga.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Jan. 5 at Savannah, Ga.
O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. At Charleston, S.C.
ROGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived Jan. 5 at Savannah, Ga.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddleton, master. At Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo.
ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Seaborn, master. Arrived Jan. 3 at the navy yard, New York.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Jan. 4 at Hampton Roads, Va.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. Sailed Dec. 30 from Lambert Point for Culebra, West Indies.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NINA (tug). Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, New York.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived Jan. 4 at Hampton Roads, Va.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.
Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Sailed Dec. 27 from Honolulu for San Francisco.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. Sailed Dec. 27 from Panama for Acapulco.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At San Francisco, Cal.
PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At San Diego, Cal.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived Jan. 2 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Arrived Jan. 3 at the Island of Midway.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Under orders to proceed home to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to go out of commission.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived Jan. 3 at Honolulu.
QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kinkiang, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.
Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. George W. Steele, jr. At Canton, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Canton, China.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Midshipman Clarence A. Richards. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Woosung, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter.) Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Chinkiang, China.
FROLIC, G., 4 guns. Ensign Ralph A. Koch. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINDORO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Canton, China.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Hong Kong, China.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.I.
VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.
ALVARADO, G., 2 guns. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed from Solomons, Md., for Manila, Dec. 28.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Left Solomons, Md., Dec. 28 for Manila.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Arrived Jan. 4 at Bahia, Brazil. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 4 guns. Comdr. William Braumersreuther. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EGRE, sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GLACIER, Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Sailed from Solomons, Md., Dec. 28, for Manila.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. Chief Btsn. Christopher J. Cooper. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Sailed Dec. 29 from Honolulu for Guam en route Manila. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived Jan. 4 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Sailed from Solomons Island, Md., Dec. 28 for Philippines with drydock Dewey.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Acting Gunner Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MANLY, At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE, At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STRINGHAM, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
 PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 Santee. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedoboats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGLEY, BAILEY, THORNTON, SHUBRICK, WHIPPLE and the submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y. Send mail to dock foot of East Twenty-fourth street.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.
 FISH HAWK. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
 DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
 ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.
 GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York naval militia. Address New York city.
 HAWK. Lent to Ohio naval militia. Address Cleveland.
 HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
 INCA. Lent to Massachusetts naval militia. Address Fall River.
 KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania naval militia. Address Philadelphia.
 MARION. Lent to California naval militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
 ONEIDA. Lent to District of Columbia naval militia. Address Washington, D.C.
 ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland naval militia. Address there.
 PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.
 PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey naval militia. Address Hoboken.
 PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia naval militia. Address Washington.
 STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address New Orleans.
 SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
 YANTIC. Lent to Michigan naval militia. Address Detroit.

TUGS.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
 ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 ALICE (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 APACHE (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
 CHICKASAW (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 FORTUNE (tug). 1 gun. Mare Island, Cal.
 HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
 MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
 MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
 NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Key West, Fla.
 PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.
 PAWTUCKET (tug). At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 PENACOOK (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 PONTIAC (tug). Arrived Aug. 14 at Brooklyn, N.Y.
 POWHATAN (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
 RAPIDO (tug). At naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
 ROCKET (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
 SIOUX (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 SOTOYOMO (tug). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 TRAFFIC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 UNADILLA (tug). At Mare Island, Cal. Send mail to Mare Island.
 UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest Sandstrom. Sailed Dec. 5 from Boston, Mass., for Pensacola, Fla.
 VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
 WAHNETA (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval

station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedoboot

S.O. 5, DEC. 19, 1905, NAVY DEPT.
 Except in cases of extreme urgency no repairs to or changes of any kind in the pivoted bar and yoke sight mountings now being issued to the Service for turret and broadside mounts, or to their telescopes, will be made without the explicit authority of the Bureau of Ordnance. Where urgent repairs or changes are made, a description in detail of such repairs or changes and the necessity therefor shall be immediately reported to the Bureau of Ordnance.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

S.O. 4, DEC. 19, 1905, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces the following pay table per month for officers of the Naval Auxiliary Service to become effective from and after Jan. 1, 1906: Master, \$200; first officer, \$90; second officer, \$60; third officer, \$45; chief engineer, \$140; first assistant engineer, \$80; second assistant engineer, \$65; third assistant engineer, \$50; electrician, \$55, and clerk, \$50.

Master and chief engineers will receive ten per cent. in addition to the above pay for every five years of continuous service in that grade; but the pay of a master shall not exceed \$300 per month, and that of a chief engineer \$200 per month.

All other officers, except clerks, shall receive ten per cent. additional for every five years of continuous service in the grade in which they are serving; but such advance shall never exceed forty per cent. for first officers and first assistant engineers, and twenty per cent. for the others.

Officers who are now receiving a higher pay than they would receive by the above table may continue to draw their present rate of pay until promoted to a higher grade.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 29.—Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter, detached duty as commander of the Philippine Squadron, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, on board the Rainbow, to Washington, D.C., and report to Navy Department.

Comdr. W. W. White, retired, detached duty as assistant to the superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.

Lieut. J. F. Babcock, detached duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery for the Milwaukee, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc., and resignation as a lieutenant in the Navy accepted to take effect Dec. 31, 1905.

Lieut. B. B. McCormick, to Washington, D.C., and report to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Jan. 29, 1906, special duty; thence to Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance, E. W. Bliss Company, in that city.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas, to the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., Jan. 29, 1906.

Asst. Nav. Constr. W. G. DuBose, detached Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Cavite, P.I., for duty as head of department of construction and repair at that station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10, 1906.

Chief Carp. C. S. Taylor, detached duty as assistant to the superintendent constructor, works of William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to the navy yard, N.Y., for duty in connection with the Connecticut, with a view to being ordered to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Chief Carp. W. F. Stevenson, detached Columbia; to home and leave one month.

Act. Carp. C. Whitford, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to the Columbia.

Mate M. J. Maher, detached Constellation; to the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

The following are appointed acting warrant machinists from Dec. 27, 1905, and are assigned to the vessels after their names: W. Herzberg, to the Lawton; J. E. Jones, to the Princeton; Z. A. Sherwin, to the Rainbow; P. R. Fox, to the Kentucky; O. Boldt, to the Columbia; O. S. Canning, to the Brooklyn; O. J. McCorkle, to the Barry; G. E. Howard, to the Truxtun; J. B. Martin, to the Albatross; D. J. Marx, to the Hancock; T. J. Hayes, to the Wolverine; F. F. Kraepek, to the Barry; D. W. Harry, to the reserve torpedo flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; W. W. Hoopes, to the Oregon; W. Keller, to the Tacoma; C. S. Wolf, to the Massachusetts; G. R. Thompson, to the Franklin.

DEC. 30.—Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Norton, to the naval gun factory, navy yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 30, 1906.

Chief Btsn. T. Sullivan, detached Columbia; to the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for treatment and observation.

War. Mach. C. W. Jackson, detached Galveston; to Brooklyn.

Act. War. Mach. H. J. Wiseman, detached Brooklyn; to Galveston.

DEC. 31.—SUNDAY.

JAN. 1.—HOLIDAY.

JAN. 2.—Lieut. S. I. M. Major detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Maine.

Lieut. J. F. Carter detached Maine; to home and wait orders.

Ensign C. A. Conway detached Colorado and resignation as an ensign accepted to take effect Jan. 5, 1906.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. A. Campbell appointed an assistant surgeon from Jan. 9, 1906.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. H. Block appointed an acting assistant surgeon from Jan. 12, 1906.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart appointed an acting assistant surgeon from Jan. 10, 1906.

Act. War. Mach. O. Johnson appointed an acting warrant machinist from Jan. 1, 1906; to the Paul Jones.

The following are appointed acting warrant machinists in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1906, and are assigned to duty as noted after their names: T. C. Hiner, report to commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet for duty; O. P. Oraker to the Perry; B. C. Howard report to Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet for duty; W. S. White to the Franklin; W. D. Sullivan to the Olympia; F. G. Randall to report Commander-in-Chief Asiatic Fleet for duty; F. J. M. Parduhn to the Franklin; W. P. Davis to the Maine; J. L. Vallant to the Colorado; H. I. Edwards to the Pennsylvania.

JAN. 3.—Lieut. W. K. Gise detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Dolphin as executive officer.

Med. Insp. C. G. Herndon, retired, placed on the retired list from Dec. 15, 1905, in conformity with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the R.S.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Murphy to the Navy Recruiting Station, Omaha, Neb., Jan. 24, 1906.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. K. Winn detached Navy Recruiting Station, Omaha, Neb., etc., Jan. 24, 1906; to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. C. Morris to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper at that station.

P.A. Paymr. C. S. Baker to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper at that station.

Act. War. Mach. D. J. Marx to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, U.S. Asiatic Station, Cavite, P.I., Jan. 4, 1906.

Comdr. J. H. Rohrbacher, retired, and Comdr. M. A. Anderson, retired, detached Oregon; to home.

Lieut. R. D. White, P.A. Paymr. F. R. Holt and Paymr. Clk. L. S. Abbott detached Rainbow; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Dyson to the Ohio.

Lieut. Comdr. L. D. Miner detached Cavite Station; to the Oregon.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Buchanan detached Ohio; to the Oregon.

Asst. Paymr. R. K. Van Mater detached Cavite Station; to the Rainbow.

Ensign R. S. Holmes detached Wisconsin; to the Oregon.

Ensign A. T. Brisbin detached Rainbow; to the Oregon.

Act. War. Mach. J. J. Cullen, War. Mach. J. H. Busch and Act. War. Mach. W. Heidelberg detached Cavite Station; to the Cincinnati.

Act. War. Mach. W. W. Hoopes to Cavite Station.

Act. War. Mach. Z. A. Sherwin to the Rainbow.

Act. War. Mach. F. F. Kraepek and Act. War. Mach. B. C. Howard to the Oregon.

Act. War. Mach. O. J. McCorkle to the Monadnock.

Act. War. Mach. F. G. Randall to the Baltimore.

Act. War. Mach. T. C. Hiner to the Ohio.

Note.—Chief Btsn. F. Sheean, retired, died at Vallejo, Cal., Dec. 24, 1905.

JAN. 4.—Rear Admiral George W. Baird, retired, detached duty as superintendent of State, War and Navy Department Building, Washington; to home.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass placed on retired list of Navy Jan. 7, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 1441, R.S.; continue duties as commandant of the Pacific Naval District, San Francisco, until further orders.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. T. Miller appointed as acting assistant surgeon in Navy from Jan. 9, 1906.

Chief Btsn. C. T. Chase, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to the Columbia.

Chief Btsn. A. Whipple detached duty in connection with Rhode Island, at works of Fore River Shipbuilding Co.; to Naval Hospital, Boston, for treatment.

Chief Btsn. A. Ohmsen to the Franklin at navy yard, Norfolk, Feb. 3.

Btsn. J. C. Thompson, retired, discharged treatment at Naval Hospital, New York; to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment.

Btsn. D. Montague to the Hancock, navy yard, New York, Jan. 12.

Act. War. Mach. J. B. Martin detached Albatross; to the Independence, Mare Island.

Act. War. Mach. O. Boldt detached Columbia; to Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Mate H. Nielsen, retired, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, detached Hancock; to home.

Pharm. L. O. Schetty appointed a pharmacist in the Navy from Dec. 27, 1905.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 27.—Second Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel, granted leave for ten days, from and including Jan. 8.

Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered to Naval Observatory, Washington, for special temporary duty. Duty completed he will report to brigadier general, commandant, Dec. 29.

First Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary, ordered to marine barracks, Mare Island.

Col. Green C. Goodloe, paymaster, ordered to San Francisco to inspect office of assistant paymaster in that city; thence to Mare Island to inspect pay accounts at marine barracks of that station. Latter duty completed he will proceed to Manila to inspect office of assistant paymaster of 1st Brigade of marines at Cavite, and pay accounts of marine barracks at Cavite and Olongapo. This duty completed he will return to his present station and resume his present duties.

JAN. 2.—Second Lieut. Arthur P. Crist, ordered to assume charge of recruiting district with headquarters at Buffalo.

Capt. Louis McC. Little, detached as officer in charge of recruiting district at Buffalo, granted leave for one month, upon expiration of which he will proceed to marine barracks, Narragansett Bay.

Brig. Gen. George C. Reid, retired, granted leave for one year from Jan. 1 with permission to leave the United States.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate on Jan. 4, 1906:

Third lieutenants to be second lieutenants: George Clayton Alexander, Muller Stuntz Hay, William Thomas Stromberg, Hiram Rex Searies.

First assistant to be chief engineer with rank of first lieutenant: Robert Edward Wright.

Second assistant engineer to be first assistant engineer, rank second lieutenant: Quincy Bogardus Newman.

JAN. 2.—Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe leave granted so as to commence Jan. 16.

JAN. 3.—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth and Chief Engr. Herman Kotschmar, jr., constituted a board of inquiry to investigate certain damage occurring to the Hamilton while on drydock at Mobile, Ala., Dec. 10 to 14; to fix responsibility for such damage, and recommend such further action as may be necessary.

Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth and Chief Engr. Herman Kotschmar, jr., constituted a board to prepare an inventory of the outfit on board the Hamilton.

JAN. 4.—1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp ordered to the McCulloch. Surg. S. J. Call granted three months' sick leave.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. H. D. Smith. Galveston, Tex.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Still. New London, Conn.

ESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. J. F. Wild. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. P. W. Thompson. At Mobile, Ala.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—In winter quarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. K. W. Perry. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. Francis Tuttle. Astoria, Oregon.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMETT—Lieut. D. J. Alnsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

IN DEFENSE OF WEST POINT.

In reply to a letter in the Springfield Republican reflecting upon graduates of the Military Academy, because of the general officers of the Army ten are non-graduates, a Detroit correspondent writes to the Republican as follows:

"The best school for the soldier is actual warfare, and these ten officers had the great advantage of Civil War service, and came into the regular Army, with a very large number of others of similar experience, at the close of that war, when the Army was increased to 40,000 and there were not near enough graduates to supply the vacancies created among the officers. These officers, of course, outranked every graduate who came into the Army after 1866.

"On the outbreak of the war with Spain we find, by an examination of the Army Register of 1898, that there were 172 field officers of the Army in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry and the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments (the two latter departments being included, as MacArthur was a lieutenant colonel in the former and Sanger a major in the latter), and of this number but thirty-nine were graduates of the Military Academy; that is to say, of the colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, from which grades the selections for the higher commands are usually taken, less than one-quarter were graduates.

"When the war came a large proportion of these 133 non-graduates were highly trained and efficient officers, and there was no reason for overslaughing them and confining the selection for higher grades to graduates exclusively, and a great outcry would have been raised against such an act of injustice. Naturally, as they preponderated in numbers at the outset, they preponderated now, though, taking the Army list as it stands to-day, we find that of the twenty-two general officers seven are graduates, which is a decided gain for West Point over the conditions that obtained in 1898, when of the nine general officers but one was a graduate. This change is not entirely due to the superlative merits of the graduates, but to the fact that the Civil War veterans have gone on the retired list in large numbers in recent years, and have been succeeded by younger men who came into the Army later, and mainly from the Military Academy, as during times of peace the vacancies among the commissioned officers are mostly filled by graduates.

"At the close of the Spanish War the regular Army was again greatly increased, and a glance at the Army Register will show that several hundred young men have been appointed from civil life, all or about the same age, who fill up the lower grades. These young men will rank all officers coming into the Service since the date of their commissions, whether from the Academy or from civil life. Should a war occur within the next ten years the graduates would be greatly in the majority among the field officers and would be selected in greater numbers for higher commands, but should it be thirty years before another war breaks out, these young men from civil life will greatly preponderate in numbers over the graduates in the higher grades, and many of them, highly trained and efficient officers, will come to the front and will no doubt give as good an account of themselves as have the old Civil War veterans.

"The requirements to enter West Point are about those possessed by the average high school boy, and with only these requirements such a boy would require about ten years to obtain a degree in a learned profession, three years of preparation, four years in college and three years post-graduate study. West Point has, therefore, to do in four years what should perhaps take ten, and although a broader training might be desirable, it is questionable whether any attempt to broaden the training in the time allotted would give any better results.

"Evidently the non-graduate officers do not share the opinion of Mr. Hopkins, for Generals Miles, Chaffee and MacArthur have sent each a son to West Point, and the last named another to Annapolis."

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE METHODS COMPARED.

Major Montgomery M. Macomb, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was attached to the Russian army in Manchuria during the late war and who was the last American officer to leave Russian headquarters, has returned to Washington for duty at the Army War College, where he has been interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Herald, to whom he has given an interesting account of his observations in the theater of war, from which we publish the following extracts:

"The Russians," Major Macomb is quoted as saying, "had the advantage in superior field artillery and in a superior infantry arm. The latter was of a Russian manufacture, what is called a 'three line' rifle, but the Japanese discounted these advantages by the way in which they moved about from flank to flank. Of course, they were always upon the aggressive, while the Russians had to wait and guess what they were going to do next. But instead of doing as the Russians did, maintaining a thin battle line with a heavy reserve, they had a heavy line and still a reserve. The effect, however, was to make the Russians believe that the force opposing them was far greater in numbers, although, as a matter of fact, the two forces might be about equal.

"Then there was the ease with which the Japanese moved their artillery from one flank to the other. The Russians never did quite understand how they could do this, but it must have been due in large measure to the fact that the Japanese are naturally a more active people and to the reason I have already stated, that the Japanese were acting upon the aggressive.

"At first the Russians made the great mistake of direct firing. They would post their batteries upon the top of some high hill and from that point pour in an effective fire, but they were always in sight, and the Japanese, with their batteries concealed in folds of the surface and using smokeless powder, would pour in an equally effective fire without exposing themselves. Later, however, they got on to the trick, and the battery would be concealed, while the captain, through means of a signal apparatus or by a field telephone, if he were without call of the voice, would direct the fire.

"The commissary of the Russians was excellent. Without attempting to make any comparisons with our own Army, I may say that the Russians were far better prepared to go into this war than we were into the Spanish War, and I think we would do well to take some lessons from them in several particulars.

"The Japanese system of obtaining information was perfect. And this was in spite of the fact that, so far as I could learn from conversation with the Chinese, they rather favored the Russians. The Russians were easy going, and ever since they began to colonize Manchuria had tried to cultivate the good will of their Chinese neighbors. In fact, if one were to criticize their treatment of the Chinese it should be upon the ground that the Russians treated them too familiarly, as if they were upon the same basis. On the other hand, the Japanese were all business. Whenever they entered a Chinese village they started in upon the work of sanitation,

and Chinese do not like that. They had to boil their drinking water, and as they drink tea almost altogether they could not see the necessity, but they foresaw that the Japanese were likely to be in power thereafter, and for that reason they played into the hands of the Japanese.

"So the Chinese acted as spies for the Japanese, and the latter did excellent work upon their own account. They would attach false queues to their heads and come into the Russian lines. More than once I have seen a Russian officer yank the queue from the head of one of these spies and order him under arrest. Upon one occasion the man so accused pulled a gun, fired upon the officer and made good his escape. In another case one of these spies was working in a ditch as a coolie when a non-commissioned officer of the Russians struck him with the flat of his sword. Instantly the Japanese spirit flamed up. 'How dare you strike an officer of the Japanese army!' he shouted. Of course he was tried and executed as a spy. He was patriotic and willing to learn all he could for his country, but he forgot himself when a personal insult came. Others, wearing a uniform very close to that of the Cossacks and resembling them very closely in facial conformity, would dash into the Russian camps, learn a few details and dash out again without being detected.

"Perhaps the best work the Japanese did was in the way of map making. Their maps of Manchuria were perfect. For years they had had their men all through the country taking notes and rough surveys before the war. Many of them were servants and valets to Russian officers serving in Manchuria since the Pekin trouble of 1900, and then they had picked up a great deal of geographical information during the war with China.

"So sure were the Japanese of their success in that country that in many of the towns occupied by the Russian forces Chinese property owners would not rent their houses, because, as they said, they had engaged to rent them upon a specified date to certain Japanese officers of the contending army."

BARRING THE UNIFORM.

In a long article headed, "The Uniform Barred," the Boston Herald says: "It is quite true that officers of the Army and Navy seldom appear when off duty in their uniforms. They have the good taste to prefer not being conspicuous when mingling with their civilian fellow-citizens. They are supposed to be able to have civilian's dress appropriate to every time and occasion. When they leave the navy yard or the Army post they don business suits for street wear or traveling, frock coats and silk hats, a costume which in their lingo is denominated as 'long and tall,' for making calls, and evening dress for occasions when fashion demands it. They might, under exceptional circumstances, violate, as well bred gentlemen sometimes do, the rigors of fashion's requirements, but they are subject to no disabilities on this account which are not enforced upon any citizen. But it is the misfortune of the seamen, marines and soldiers of the national service, including warrant officers, that they are required to wear their uniforms when on shore leave, and may not shift into the Prince Albert suit or the swallow-tail evening dress of polite society. Hence, if they desire to attend the theater or opera, they cannot do it unless they consent to accept the meanest accommodations the house affords. Is the presumption against the man who enlists to maintain the honor of the flag of the republic in peace and war? In nine cases out of ten his morals and manners will compare favorably with those of persons in spike-tail coats or long frocks with whom he will come in contact in any part of the house. He may be a better appreciator of music and of acting. Shall he be excluded from all good places simply because the rules of his service forbid his assumption of the civilian's dress? Shall he be compelled, against his desire, to consort with the vulgar patrons of the lowest class of entertainments? May not veterans of the Grand Army that saved the nation wear the uniform of which they are proud, and which is their noble distinction, in public places without giving offense to those who are enjoying the fruits of their valor, and without incurring the mortification of insolence?"

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, NEW YORK.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, has made an interesting report for the year 1905, in which he presents some important recommendations. The strength of the N.G. on Sept. 30, 1905, was 916 commissioned officers and 13,795 enlisted men, an aggregate of 14,711. The applications to muster in one additional company in the 69th and 74th Regiments were approved. During the year decorations for long and faithful service were awarded to 209 officers and men. During the inspection of the Guard by officers detailed from the War Department 815 officers and 12,779 enlisted men were present and thirty-one officers and 569 enlisted men were absent. The per cent. of absentees during 1905 was 4.21, as compared with 4.80 in 1904.

General Henry gives a number of facts and figures concerning the armament and the equipment of the Guard, and states that the 2d Battery will receive four guns of the new 3-inch model from the War Department. "While the N.G. may be reported to be fully armed, uniformed and equipped for field service at almost any season of the year," says General Henry, "there are existing deficiencies in clothing, camp equipage, kitchen utensils and ordnance stores which should be supplemented to bring about uniformity and the highest degree of efficiency.

The present full dress uniform, it is said, is badly worn and in some commands is in such a condition as to cause unfavorable criticism. General Henry states that great progress and efficiency has been manifested in small arms practice, and the result of the season is worthy of commendation. The total number of distinguished experts, experts, sharpshooters and marksmen for 1905 is 11,506, which is a gain of 1,101 over the qualifications of 1904. General Henry gives praise to the New York State rifle team, which, for the third consecutive year, won the competition for the National Trophy, defeating the best teams in the Regular Services and the National Guard. He says: "The present allowance of ammunition issued calls for an expenditure of more than half of the annual allotment to the State. Action should be taken by Congress, so that the issue of the necessary ammunition shall be made to the States without the same being a charge against the annual appropriation."

Armories are provided for all organizations, but he recommends additional land for the enlargement of some of them and various alterations. General Henry says: "The practice of continuing the enlisted men in service beyond the term of enlistment without further examination should be forbidden; and M.C. 79 should require the discharge of the enlisted man upon the termination of his term of enlistment, and if it is desired to continue in the Service, further re-enlistment after physical examination."

Since the close of the present fiscal year orders have been placed for the new olive drab uniform to the value of \$12,233.35. It is contemplated to order all organizations of the National Guard into field or camp service the coming year, which did not perform similar duty during 1905.

General Henry further states that it is important and

to the welfare and interest of the State that it should be suitably represented at all national meetings of a military character.

Upon the much mooted question of the election of officers, the report says, that the efficiency of the Service could be increased by the abolition of the elective systems for the choice of commissioned officers, and favors a system of appointment based on merit and fitness.

The school in horsemanship established at camp by General Roe is praised. The attendance of mounted officers should be made compulsory. The maximum enlisted strength per company should be eighty-four men in regiments stationed in one city or armory, and such regiments should have the three battalion formation of twelve companies. The steps to create a field hospital organization are favorably commented upon. The Naval Militia is fully armed and equipped and with the same magazine rifle as the National Guard. Its strength on Sept. 30, 1905, was forty-nine officers and 602 men.

CHRISTMAS AT THE HARBOR FORTS.

Our soldiers in New York harbor spent their holidays very pleasantly. At one fort there was a beautiful Christmas tree on which the electrician sergeant had done his best, but which looked rather incongruous in the grim stone casemate. The Christmas spirit must have looked askance as it passed the fur-clad sentries and slipped through the sally-port, passing the forbidding gun slits. But in the Y.M.C.A. Army Branch casemates there were bright lights, a warm welcome, and behold, a Christmas tree bearing the fruits of good will to men. Near the tree was a great stack of boxes built in form of a fort and labeled "Fort Christmas," on the top of which was placed a genuine "tin" soldier bearing a diminutive flag, the kind that is above par in the U.S. Army. The boxes contained a slight remembrance to every soldier in the post, while to the members of the Army Branch there was a beautiful gift by a lady, the wife of an aged financier and a good friend of soldiers.

At another fort the attractive Y.M.C.A. building was packed with soldiers who enjoyed a unique musical entertainment by a club of twenty-five young men. A corporal remarked to his bunkie, "Bill, do you suppose we will run up against many such shows in the Islands?" (This regiment is booked for the Philippines next month.) Another man remarked, "Well, we will miss this Y.M.C.A. all right and the good times we have had here." At still another fort the hall was crowded, the audience including, not only the whole available garrison, but two of the post mascots as well. The unexpected often happens, which was decidedly the case on this occasion when a clever entertainer mimicked a dog fight. "Rags," of the 13th, who had been peacefully sleeping during the program, cocked up his one unchewed ear as he heard a yell of defiance from an unseen canine. Then the air grew thick with barks, cries, howls, but the last straw was the yelp of (apparently) a bulldog. Now if there was anything in the dog line "Rags" cordially hated it was a bulldog, and behold, opposite him "Nibbs," his hated rival, the mascot of the 83d Company, a composite canine in which the bull strain predominated. Somebody claimed that "Paddy the Brute" sicked "Rags" on, but "Nibbs" had a few old accounts of his own to settle before making New Year's resolutions. Nobody knows what would have happened if "Pop" McPhetrie, who stands for peace, hadn't got hold of "Nibbs" by the tail while two other soldiers seized "Rags" and poured Standard oil on the troubled waters. Still, after the Y.M.C.A. people left, peace and good cheer remained on the post, even if "Rags" aroused from his sleep now and then that night and looked up with nervous defiance. At another fort the spirit of Christmas captured the garrison, and the casemates echoed with applause over a fine entertainment. When the elocutionist recited "The Circus Baby," "Kid" Connors gave "Brimstone" Ketcham a dig in the ribs which almost sent him to the hospital. The last song, "Why Adam Sinned," nobody could dodge. As the singer brought out at the end of each verse that it was "because he didn't have any dear old mammy," many a soldier's eyes grew misty, and one man had to look out of the window to see if it was snowing. As "Dixie" Freeland said, "It wouldn't have phased me, only I just got home from a furlough, and while he was singing I could see my mother standing on the veranda with her hands against the pillar watching me as I came down the road, and the last time I looked she had her head down on her hands and I know she was crying." God bless the Christmas spirit which everywhere is not only bestowing happiness on everybody, but also bringing out the best there is in lives where there is not overmuch of sunshine.

G.A.S.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 28, 1905.

That the preparations for the Christmas Eve festival this year had been made with more than usual care was manifest the moment one entered the big sail loft on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 23. Flags, of course, were in great abundance, and down the entire length of the hall were festoons of greens, from which were suspended at frequent intervals and at irregular heights the bright red Christmas bells. At one end stood a mammoth Christmas tree, looking like a glimpse of Fairyland in its dressing of gold and tinsel and its scores of electric lights, red, green and yellow. This was screened off until Santa Claus arrived.

The children of the yard, ninety in all, marched to a position in front of the tree, singing their Christmas carols, in which they had been carefully drilled by Mrs. David Potter. The recital of "The Night Before Christmas" followed, and then the lights were lowered and Santa Claus arrived, as it had been whispered that he intended to visit the yard in the most up-to-date manner. Even the automobile in which he paid his visit two years ago was not sufficiently modern, so it was in a flying machine that he made his appearance this year. The airship, with Kris Kringle, impersonated by Capt. Wade L. Jolly, U.S.M.C., aboard, suddenly appeared in mid-air, and gently floated down the entire length of the hall, landing its passenger safely on the stage. At the same time the curtains were drawn back and the Christmas tree stood revealed in all its glory. The presents were promptly distributed, and unusually handsome they were. There were walking dolls, miniature automobiles, and all sorts of mechanical toys, and for the older children gifts more suited to their ages. To each child, also, was given a miniature Christmas tree, hung with bags of candy, and a large orange, gaily tied up in a daintily decorated napkin. Light refreshments were served and an informal dance followed.

After the children's festival, Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla entertained the officers and ladies of the yard, as well as the naval contingent from Vallejo at supper at their quarters, where there were Christmas decorations throughout the house. A Christmas tree graced the center of the table. Mrs. McCalla was assisted in receiving by her house guests, Mrs. A. W. Bacon, of Santa Barbara, Mrs. James Monroe Goewey, and Miss Katherine Bull, both of San Francisco. Lieut. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan, of the U.S.S. Marblehead, gave a delightful luncheon aboard her, a day or two prior to her departure from the yard. Carnations and ferns were used effectively in the decorations. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla, Capt. and Mrs. Giles B. Harber, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Slocum, and one or two others.

Mrs. Bacon, wife of Pay Dir. A. W. Bacon, retired, came up to the yard on Saturday to attend the Christmas tree festival. The Bacons have only recently come north from their Santa Barbara home, where they have lived since they left the yard at the time of Pay Director

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Capt. and Mrs. Charles Crawford gave a very pretty dinner Friday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Mitchell, of Paola, Kas. The electric bulbs were shaded by red Christmas bells, and the color scheme was carried out in scarlet carnations. The guests were: Major and Mrs. Young, Major and Mrs. Boughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Briggs, Maj. Mitchell and Capt. George W. Martin. The Misses Butler of Wellington and Mrs. Baldwin were the guests of honor Friday evening. Dinner given by Capt. H. O. Williams, Lieutenants Peyton, Brown and Warfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey and bald men have been visiting Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange, left Friday for Fort Logan H. Roots.



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Mrs. D. L. Howell will issue invitations for a card party this week, complimentary to her niece, Miss Mary Howell, of Keokuk, Iowa, who arrived Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Schumm invited a few friends last evening to see the old year out and welcome the new year; dainty refreshments were served.

A special electric car this afternoon will take Colonel Hall and staff and several other officers to Kansas City, Mo., to attend a luncheon on New Year's day, given by the Kansas City Club. The masquerade party given by the children of the garrison Saturday night at Pope Hall, was a very enjoyable affair. Refreshments were served on the stage during the evening; a large number of officers and ladies came in to enjoy the gaiety of the occasion.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Jan. 1, 1906.

The dawning of the new year is one of promise to Fort Roots. At no time in the history of the post have things seemed more prosperous. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, as commandant, is most popular with both the post residents and civilians. The improvements at the fort manifest the spirit of advancement, and the fact that, after April 1, Fort Roots will become a battalion post, with two new companies, Co. G and Co. H, 30th Inf., is an item of general interest to the public. The new administration building is completed, and there is room for executive offices of a large garrison. On the lower floor are offices for the commandant, adjutant, sergeant major and clerks. On the second floor are the court-martial rooms, library and other rooms. The gymnasium is nearly finished, and arrangements are being made for the formal opening of these by a large social function given by the officers of the post to the Little Rock residents.

The soldiers' ball Saturday night was a most successful affair. It was given by the enlisted men, including the post non-com. staff and hospital corps, and was held in the recreation room of Co. E. The walls were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags, and music was furnished by an orchestra from Little Rock. Notwithstanding the heavy snow storm, all came, and over one hundred and fifty guests sat down to the elegant supper which the soldiers had prepared. Following the good old Army custom, the officers, in full dress uniform, accompanied by the ladies of the garrison, opened the ball with the grand march. Col. and Mrs. Sharpe leading; after which the officers' party retired and left the soldiers and their merry guests to dance out a long program.

The Christmas football game, between the Fort Roots team and the Little Rock team, took place on Thursday afternoon at West End Park. The soldier boys were defeated, with a score of 25 to 0, in favor of Little Rock. All of the scoring game. The Fort Roots team were: Allen, O'Leary, Schackles, Gagner, Isenhouer, Cross, McNulty, Seibert, Dawson, Mills, and Wells.

Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe entertained at luncheon on Monday. The decorations and menu were in keeping with the Yuletide season. Covers were laid for the ladies of the Fort and Mrs. Will S. Mitchell. In the evening Mrs. Mitchell entertained at dinner, at which Col. and Mrs. Sharpe were guests of honor. On Christmas day, Lieut. and Mrs. Hilden Olin gave a dinner, which was a most delightful affair, all the holiday features being observed. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Robert F. Weeks and the bachelor officers. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen entertained on Christmas with a dinner, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Sharpe.

Lieut. George Goodrich has returned from Indianapolis, where he spent the holidays. The return of Captain Bent from Texas, and Mrs. Bent and little daughter from the Pacific coast, is an event of much social interest. Capt. and Mrs. Bent entertained the bachelor officers at dinner on Sunday, and entertained at luncheon on the same day, in compliment to their relative, Mrs. J. Ernest Smith, of Delaware. Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, of Fort Leavenworth, spent the holidays with friends at Fort Roots. He was accompanied by Lieut. W. T. Merry. Among the affairs given in his honor were: Dinners by Lieut. and Mrs. Phalen, and by Mr. and Mrs. Melville Riley, and a party by Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Bent. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert F. Weeks entertained at bridge on Tuesday evening. Holly and mistletoe formed the attractive decorations, and a Christmas luncheon was served. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hilden Olin and Hagley M. Bennett. Mrs. Gilbert Leigh gave a pleasant party on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Bent, Mrs. Phalen, Mrs. Olin, and Mrs. Weeks, of Fort Roots, were present. The prizes were won by Mrs. Reading and Mrs. Charles L. Bent. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Berger gave a theater party on Saturday evening. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bent.

Mrs. Hilden Olin gave a pleasant at home on Thursday of last week. Christmas decorations were used to make the reception rooms beautiful. Mrs. Olin was assisted by Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Phalen, Mrs. Weeks, and Mrs. Corey. Mrs. Graham D. Fitch gave a luncheon-bridge on Friday of last week, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Phillips, of Boston. The second prize, an opera bag, was won by Mrs. Sharpe. Mrs. John M. Rose entertained the Happy Hour Club with a luncheon-euchre on Wednesday morning. The prizes were won by Mrs. Butler, Mrs. French, and Mrs. Charles L. Bent.

The Country Club Christmas tree and cotillion called together a large number of holiday guests, and was a charming function from every standpoint. Two hundred guests were present. From Fort Roots there were present: Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Bent, Captain Shaw, Lieutenants Morrison and Lawton. Col. and Mrs. Sharpe and Captain Bent attended the meeting of the State militia at Hot Springs last week, and were made honorary members of the Arkansas Division.

The Thursday afternoons at home continue to be most enjoyable affairs for the post people and their friends who come out from the city to see them. One of the principal social events of the coming week in Little Rock will be a reception by Mrs. Logan H. Roots in honor of Miss Clark, daughter of U.S. Senator James S. Clark,

where fifty young ladies are to be the guests, the only married dames outside of Mrs. Roots's immediate family being Mrs. Clark, wife of Senator Clark, and Mrs. Sharpe of the post.

The hunting parties which went out from this post during the past two weeks have returned with some very fine venison. They also report abundance of quail. Cos. E and F both had fine spreads on Christmas day, presenting a menu that few hotels could hope to surpass. Perhaps this high living and over-feeding may account for their defeat on the gridiron that afternoon, when they played the Little Rock eleven.

The Logan H. Roots Memorial Hospital was made happy on Christmas day by receiving from Col. A. C. Sharpe a beautiful tree, which was tendered to the hospital through Mrs. W. S. Mitchell, one of the patronesses, and a daughter of the late Colonel Roots.

At a beautiful luncheon last week, given by Mrs. W. W. Dickinson, president of the Arkansas Society, Colonial Dames of America, the courtesies of the society were extended to Mrs. A. C. Sharpe, who is a member of Chapter V., Colonial Dames, at San Francisco.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 31, 1905.

Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood left to-day for New York, accompanied by their son, Ben, whom they will place in a military school for the remainder of the year. Ben Lockwood passed the highest examination for entrance to West Point in the State, but he was under age and will therefore try for the appointment next year. He has just recovered from an operation for appendicitis, and has been in the junior year of the Salt Lake High School. Col. and Mrs. Lockwood will be home early in February. During their absence Major Edward P. Pendleton will be in command at Douglas, and on Jan. 1 he and Mrs. Pendleton will receive the officers of the garrison at an informal reception. Several family dinners will follow, at which the younger officers will be guests. The largest event of the opening year will be the dance to be given on the evening of Jan. 3 by Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward, in honor of Mrs. Frank Judge, the young bride of Mrs. Woodward's brother. The dance will be preceded by a number of dinners, among them dinners by Capt. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson and Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, U.S.M.C., were the guests of honor at a great many affairs during their stay in the city. The Monday following their arrival, Mrs. Wilbur W. Flagg, the older sister of the groom, entertained about fifty friends at a bridge party for them. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kriebel gave a bridge party Wednesday of the same week, and dinners and luncheons were given by Mrs. W. S. McCormick, Mrs. Russel L. Tracy, Mrs. J. R. Walker and Mrs. David S. Murray. Capt. and Mrs. Marix left on Dec. 27 for Los Angeles, to be guests of the Jevne family before going on to their post in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill, U.S.A., who have been in the city for the past two months, were guests of honor Friday evening at a theater party, followed by a supper at the University Club, given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Ferry and Mr. and Mrs. W. Montague Ferry. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Benner K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Union Worthington, and Fred K. Baker, of Everett, Wash. Captain Merrill leaves during the coming week to rejoin his regiment, but Mrs. Merrill will remain here during his stay in the islands. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood entertained at a dinner on Dec. 22, at which their guests were Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Ferry, Capt. Frank D. Ely, Lieutenants Rifkenberick and Gruber.

The enlisted men of Co. G gave a dance at the company quarters last evening, and they have expressed themselves as greatly indebted to Capt. and Mrs. John M. Straat, who helped to make the affair the success it was.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 2, 1906.

Lieut. T. M. Reagan stopped at Fort Oglethorpe for a few hours on his return to his station at Fort Ethan Allen, after a visit to his home in Texas. Evidently, the Texas climate was just the tonic that Lieutenant Reagan needed to fully recuperate his health. Miss Bullard, who has been a visitor here for several weeks, returned to her home in North Platt, Neb., last Sunday. Mrs. Caldwell, mother of Capt. F. M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., arrived from Chicago Friday evening to spend the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell.

Mrs. Hill entertained with cards Thursday afternoon in compliment to her sister, Miss Trail, of Rock Creek, Md. Bid euchre was played and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all. The prizes were taken by Miss Stott and Miss Morrison. Ewen Anderson, the young son of Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, acted the part of host to his little friends in the post, Friday evening. His guests were entertained with all manner of pleasant games; lotto, in which each child received a prize, being the most popular. After this amusement they had a truly royal feast. Every child was also presented with a box of candy, hand-painted cards, and other souvenirs of the occasion. Those who enjoyed Master Ewen's hospitality were: Emily and Nannie Chase, Dorothy and Jane Caldwell, Genevieve Hornbrook, Frank Case, Dorothy Van Way, Robert and Florence Biegler, Cumberland Dugan, Clarice and Willie Ryan, Catherine Tripp, Albert Goldman and Joseph Cusack.

Lieut. C. W. Van Way's mother is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Van Way. Lieut. W. M. Graham, who is to go to Washington Barracks for observation and treatment as soon as his condition will permit, has been under treatment at the post hospital for three or four weeks and is steadily improving. Mrs. Graham and Miss Graham still continue as welcome visitors at the post. Colonel Fuller's mother, Mrs. Moore, is spending a few days with Major and Mrs. Sickel. Lieut. G. N. Kimball spent a portion of the holidays with Lieut. L. W. Cass, at the latter's home in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn.

New year's day was appropriately celebrated by a delightful reception by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. F. Chase. The officers of the 12th were received by Col. and Mrs. Chase, and the adjutant, Captain Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell. At about 12:15 most of the post ladies arrived and a number of Chattanooga people. The 12th Cavalry orchestra added greatly to the pleasure of the guests. Most delicious egg-nog, cakes and sweet confections of all kinds were served by Mrs. Hornbrook and Mrs. Degen in the dining room. Col. and Mrs. Chase entertained the Hon. H. Clay Evans and Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Hornbrook, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen and Lieutenants Campbell, Hunter and Swift, at luncheon Monday.

A number of the officers of the post celebrated the last days of the out-going year by a hunt in search of the elusive Georgia "Bob-White." One of them was heard to remark that he found more mud than quail in evidence; that it looked as though the 7th Cavalry must have gone over the ground with Howitzers and Maxims last season.

The post library is in receipt of a varied collection of literature from the Hon. H. Clay Evans. This with the library, purchased last month by Chaplain O'Keefe, will tend to give the men of the 12th an opportunity to catch up in literature what they lost during their tour in the Philippine Islands. The Chaplain is having difficulty with his new Edison Kinetoscope, due to the lack of electricity in the post. A petition has been made to the Rapid Transit Company, of Chattanooga, for permission to use its current from Dodge station. It is to be hoped for the welfare of the enlisted men that the request will be

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granted without further delay. Interesting new year services were held at Headquarters Hall.

Steps are on foot for the construction of an additional trolley line from Chattanooga to Chickamauga Park. We trust that this line will be built without further delay, as, under existing circumstances, it not only takes two hours of precious time, but a good quarter of a dollar to visit the famed city at the foot of Lookout Mountain, known as Chattanooga, the Mecca of all who would go a shopping in this part of the globe.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 29, 1905.

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, Med. Dept., arrived on Dec. 25, and has relieved Major Rudolf G. Ebert as chief surgeon of the post and the department. Major Ebert is much liked, and his departure to the Philippines on Jan. 1 will be regretted by his friends in the post and town. Lieut. E. S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf., has recovered from his illness, and is now on duty again as battalion adjutant. Asst. Surg. Harry Ebert, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, with his bride is visiting the Doctor's parents, Major and Mrs. R. G. Ebert. Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Burke, U.S.A., retired, with Mrs. and Miss Burke, left the week before Christmas for San Francisco, where they will remain a month. February and March they will spend in Southern California, returning to Portland in April. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Murphy, with their little daughter, are now in quarters five, in the barracks.

Christmas this year was a very happy one for the children at Vancouver Barracks. The fun began with a tree laden with the things dear to the young heart at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Cabell, late Saturday afternoon. Christmas eve all the children gathered at the hall to welcome Santa Claus, who had announced his arrival by a telegram to Colonel Irons. Great was their joy when he made his appearance, and with the assistance of the Colonel, distributed the presents. On Tuesday a children's german was given at the post hall, and to-night one will be given for the older people of the post. Invitations are out for a large reception to be given New Year's night by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Irons.

FORT GREBLE.

Fort Greble, R.I., Dec. 31, 1905.

A feature of Christmas at this lonely little post was a house party given by Mrs. F. L. Poindexter to her sister, Mrs. Monimia M. Wood, of Virginia, and her brothers and their families, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roy Mason and daughters Evelyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Julien Jacquelin Mason, of New York. A pretty tree was provided for the children, Mason Wood and little Aveline, and they were the happy recipients of a number of presents. The other post families were invited in to try some of Mrs. Poindexter's egg-nog, served in a bowl of much historic interest. Christmas dinner, prepared from a recipe book that has been in the Mason family for several generations, was like the Christmas dinners they used to enjoy down in old Virginia.

Capt. A. J. Bowley accompanied his sister (who, prior to Christmas, was visiting Major and Mrs. Price) to Boston, where he is still enjoying the holidays. Mrs. Price has sent out invitations for euchre at her home New Year's evening. Her daughter, Ellene, is home from school in Providence.

The two companies here, the 72d and 109th Companies, Coast Artillery, treated themselves to an elaborate Christmas dinner. The 109th feasted on roasted pig instead of turkey. This company is so provident it can boast of a pig-pen of its own. The men of both companies take much interest in athletics. In football they hold the record of the district, and in all field day events they have proved phenomenal winners.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 1, 1906.

Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Art. Corps, now stationed in New York, was the guest of his brother, Lieut. S. B. McIntyre, 4th Inf., at this post, and left for his station on Thursday. Mr. Thomas Stewart, son of the late Major Stewart, is at his home for the holidays from Trenton, N.J. Mrs. Kautz entertained a party of officers of the 4th Infantry at a Christmas dinner at the Altmont Hotel on Monday night. Among those present were Capt. G. H. B. Smith, Lieutenants Downer, Bailey, Lane, Hoffman, Goodwin and Bonafon. Lieut. J. W. Downer, 4th Inf., will spend a brief leave with relatives at his home in Norfolk, Va.

A delightful hop was held in the post gymnasium on Thursday night, which was largely attended by the officers, their families and guests. Co. E gave a successful dance on Friday evening, in the gymnasium.

The order designating the battalion to leave Fort Thomas for the Michigan forts, Brady and Wayne, arrived Thursday, and the 2d Battalion is to start about the middle of January. Cos. E and F will be at Fort Brady and Cos. G and H at Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Charles Miller, wife of Captain Miller, 3d Inf., gave a bowling party to all the officers and their families of this post on Friday evening, which was a very enjoyable affair. Capt. and Mrs. Jarvis returned from a visit to relatives in Williamsport, W. Va.



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THE NATIONAL GUARD AS A RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It appears to me that the Guard, as we find it to-day, is a mighty good foundation upon which to build a National Reserve. The Military Secretary of the Army says—and he has the facts nailed down—that the organized militia (that's the Guard, you know) numbers 121,908 men, who want to conform to Army discipline and efficiency, seventy-five per cent. of whom he estimates would respond to a call for troops to serve the United States in time of war. And of this number he finds 1,169 organizations (about 70,000 men) fully armed, uniformed and equipped for field service at any season of the year. Why should not these good assets of men and material be utilized? Some of the men of the Guard would not do. Some organizations would require reorganization. Most of the arms should be replaced with the U.S. magazine rifle or carbine. Some of the uniforms should be replaced with the uniform worn by the Army, except that the letters designating State and Reserve be used instead of the U.S. Where ranges are not adequate, make them so or procure others.

Any attempt to organize a reserve to the exclusion of the National Guard will almost certainly come to grief; there are too many men in it who have devoted years of time and much money, who have worked hard to elevate the Guard to the standard of the Regular, to permit their efforts to be thrown overboard, and the thousands of good soldiers in the Guard to be turned back to the militia of a half century ago.

The Guard, reorganized as a reserve, its military needs supplied, will render a good account of itself. There are organizations of the Guard that are composed almost entirely of as good soldiers as ever shouldered a musket, who are quite ready to prove it if necessity and opportunity arise, and who are preparing for that time by target practice, and drills in extended order, and in exercises in the service of security and information—and they throw in for good measure tours of guard duty, occasional fatigue work, and a few guard mounts and parades in close order—said to be so useless. And, mind you, much of this at their own expense.

There are inefficient officers and troops in the Guard, but where they exist they can be replaced by worthy men from the same locality. The armed land forces of the United States (excluding marines serving ashore) should be the regular Army, the national reserve and the militia.

The militia (meaning thereby the third line or unorganized militia), consisting as at present of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, capable of bearing arms could, at very little cost, be divided into two classes, the first to consist of men who have served honorably in the Army or reserve, or have received elementary training at schools, colleges, or as members of societies having military organization and drill, for one or more years. These men to be enrolled annually by the assessors or other suitable civil officer and the lists placed on record in each township with the clerk thereof. The second class to consist of all male persons, physically qualified and of lawful age, not enumerated in the Army, reserve or militia of the first class.

Conscription being unpopular, voluntary enlistments must, as now, be depended upon to fill the ranks of the first troops required for war. The Army at war strength would give us 100,000 men; the reserve at war strength, 200,000, making 300,000 men available within two weeks. Most of the increase so obtained would probably be men with previous service. The militia of the first class would then be available in the formation of U.S. Volunteers, officers for which could be obtained and would be required from the regular Army and qualified ex-officers of the reserve, and civilians having sufficient political influence to secure commissions. U.S. Volunteers so organized, officers and troops should rank next after the reserve.

Why not change the several names of the Guard so that they will be known as the "New York National Reserve," "Ohio National Reserve," "California National Reserve," etc.? This would identify organizations and show their national character. The term of enlistment should be five years, and liability for service the same as for the Army in time of war, and in time of peace in aid of the civil authorities, upon a call from State authorities, within State limits, and the limits of the U.S. proper when called upon by the President. The articles of War and Army Regulations should be expanded to take in the reservist, and should contain one paragraph that will prohibit the use of the reserve in aid of the civil authorities in any locality from which the members of the home organization are drawn. Every man who has served in the Guard understands just what this means. The enlisted reservist should be retired at 40 years of age, or upon his own application after ten years' service, except in time of war, when the period of his current enlistment should be completed. I would say that reserve officers be commissioned by the Governors of the several States for the troops thereof (for reasons additional to the requirements of the Constitution) from the ranks of the reserve after due examination by a board of competent officers; such officers to hold office during good behavior until arrival at age limits for the several grades, according to the following schedule: General

officers, 60 years; colonels, 50 years; lieutenant colonels, 45 years; majors, 40 years; captains, 35 years; first lieutenants, 30 years; second lieutenants, 25 years; officers arriving at the ages stated, if not promoted, to be retired, and thereafter available for commissions in troops organized from the militia of the first class. It is to be remembered that thousands of young men are annually turned out of the Army, the guard, and from military schools and colleges, most of whom would be excellent material for the first three lines in the event of war. I agree with General Openheimer's suggestion as to a limitation and the qualifications of reserve officers. The General's idea that we must begin the military education of a military reserve in the schoolhouse, instill patriotism into our boys in its full sense and meaning, and teach them to shoot straight, is quite correct—and this work is going steadily on at present to a considerable extent.

All persons honorably discharged or retired from the reserve should be exempt from conscription or draft. A medical corps should be organized for the reserve, apportioned among the States in proper proportion to the number of troops in the several States, each State's quota of officers and men to be part of that State's National Reserves, but in the event of mobilization for war to be at once a part of the Medical Corps of the regular Army, to rank next after officers of like rank in the regular establishment, and promotions to occur within the reserve corps.

The reserve should meet for drill once each week, and for muster and inspection once each quarter, on the last day (evening) thereof, from October 1 to March 31. This would give twenty-eight drills. Such drills should be counted as the equivalent of so many days of duty. Drills to include instruction in principles of small arms practice for the Infantry and Cavalry, and sighting drills, the use of range finders, the mechanical operation of modern field guns, fuse cutters, etc., for the Field Artillery and machine gun organizations. Also gallery practice, one drill in four. From April 1 to September 30 there should be twenty-four drills, and ten days of camp, three of which should be for target practice, one for rest and recreation, three for extended order drills and scouting, one for practice marches, one for maneuvers, and one for inspection and musters. On June 30 the commands should be mustered and paid for the year at the regular Army rate, each day in camp and each drill attended counting for a day of duty. Absence without leave from drills or encampments should be punished by a summary court. Fines and forfeitures to stand as a charge against the soldier's pay. Pay should be allowed for actual attendance during the entire period specified for drills only.

Officers of the reserve should receive, without expense, one entire outfit of the prescribed articles of outer uniform clothing, equipment and arms when first commissioned, and a similar outfit whenever the style of uniform, etc., is changed; the cost of such uniform clothing, etc., to be charged against the officer's account should he sever his connection with the reserve within one year, except by reason of disability incurred in the line of duty.

Officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery owning horses used by them regularly at drills, and troopers who furnish a mount regularly should be allowed a half ration of forage for one horse each (six months' allowance for one horse annually). Horses for field batteries of the reserve could probably be found only for the periods of encampments. An equipment of dummy guns, limbers and caissons, to be drawn by hand by the drivers, should be provided. Much can be done with these in teaching the principles of mounted battery drills upon the limited floor space of armories.

In each arm a uniform system and schedule of instruction should be carried out throughout the entire reserve, modified only as the requirements of climate make necessary.

Organizations should have a war strength complement of officers and non-commissioned officers, trumpeters and artificers, and should be formed into battalions, squadrons and regiments in each State, and where numbers permit, into brigades and divisions of Infantry and Cavalry, with general officers and suitable staffs, as in the Army. No battalion or squadron should consist of less than four companies or troops, and in the Artillery such number of batteries in the battalion, and battalions in the regiment as may be determined by the War Department as the most effective. Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry should have the three brigade formation of twelve companies, except in case of provisional brigades when commanded by the senior regimental officer present. Infantry divisions should consist of three brigades.

The medical corps of the reserve should have the same proportion of enlisted men to officers as the Army, and these might well consist of students of medicine and surgery, pharmacists, and those showing special aptitude for such service.

Transport vehicles and harness should be in depot in each State for use at camps, maneuvers and for field service or war in the proportions mentioned in the Field Service Regulations. Every organization should have on hand and cared for the camp and garrison equipage of similar organizations of the regular Army.

The State should provide for armories and ranges, and meet the expenses of pay and transportation while on duty in aid of the civil authority of the State. The U.S. should provide all arms, ammunition, transportation, pay, clothing and equipment and subsistence when in camp or in the field. Every company, troop and battery of the reserve should be mustered and inspected quarterly by an officer of the regular Army. The summer camps should have a regular officer as camp commandant, of suitable rank, assisted by one officer as inspector.

And now comes a matter that is needed in many organizations and which would be welcomed in most of them, viz: The detail of a sergeant and a corporal of the regular Army with each company, troop and battery in the reserve for ten days before and during the summer camp. Where the batteries or troops of the reserve encamp in numbers equal to a battalion or squadron, a regular battery or troop should be sent for duty during the encampment. Such non-commissioned officers could give advice in the matter of the preparation of rations, camp drainage, construction of latrines, police, etc., and materially stiffen the discipline and the manner of rendering those courtesies and obediences so necessary in the Service. They could give advice in the matter of making details, keeping rosters, care of clothing, arms, etc., and could assist in making blanket rolls, pitching tents, packing and shipping of public property, and the use of the field kits. Their presence and example would be highly beneficial to the reserve, and would bring the Army and reserve into closer touch.

Having served with the Guard from 1888 to 1898, and for about three years more with the same fellows in the Service of the U.S., I think I understand the feeling and the sentiment which dominates the men of the Service. Given a proper equipment and opportunity to soldier they will meet everything expected of them. The Guard, speaking of them as a whole, have set themselves a high standard—the regular soldier—but the U.S. thus far has never given these men the encouragement and the substantial aid they require.

In the Guard in Ohio, where I had the honor to serve, 100 per cent of the organization of which I was a member volunteered for the war in 1898, and figuratively speaking, the former members had to be kept from the door of the recruiting office with a club; and I know of other organizations with similar experience. I do not agree with General Openheimer about the twenty per cent. of enlisted strength available for war in 1898, applying to a large per cent. of all Volunteer regiments in the Spanish War. The estimate of the Military Secretary of the War Department, as heretofore stated, places the percentage at 75.

Members of the reserve should be permitted and encouraged to form social organizations, using the armories as meeting places, with a free use of the furniture, gymnasium apparatus, baths, etc., there provided. This

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would correspond to the amusement and reading rooms in Army barracks and where provided as adjuncts to Army post exchanges. Societies of a literary, scientific, musical, or for mutual aid should be encouraged. Such organizations should be allowed to accumulate funds to promote their respective objects, and to own personal property, including uniforms other than regulation, as matters of tradition, historical association, sentiment or local pride, to be worn on special occasions only.

Such a reserve could, in five years after reorganization of the regular Army as quickly as the necessary orders, transportation and subsistence were available, and within two weeks thereafter—the equipment being available, its ranks could be filled to war strength.

FRED J. HERMAN, 1st Lieut., 9th U.S. Cav.
Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 27, 1905.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 3, 1906.

The first of the hazers' trials has ended, and the defense of Midshipman Coffin consisted in an attempt to impeach the veracity of Midshipman Kimbrough, who was so outrageously hazed. The testimony on this point, in a civil court, would have been ruled out, from beginning to end, from the fact that these questions of Midshipman Kimbrough's truthfulness arose out of the occurrences under investigation, and were evidently the result of the feeling they engendered. Midshipman Kimbrough is known to his friends as a young man of a very high moral character. This trouble has come upon him because he happened to be the first one of four summoned before the commandant, who testified, though the testimony of them all was substantially the same. It is asserted that the hazing and persecution of Kimbrough still goes on. It is also declared that not a single fourth classman has this year been exempt from these annoyances.

It could not fail to fill the breast of the spectator at the naval court-martial with strange sensations when he heard the name of Stephen Decatur called to answer a charge preferred by the authorities of the Navy for violation of the act of Congress against hazing. The accused is particularly boyish in appearance, being scarcely more than twenty. With a keen eye and alert countenance, he gives promise of great force of character. Midshipman Isaac Newton McCrary told a straightforward story. He had been called to room 98, and there Decatur, whom he did not then know, but learned who he was afterward, placed him on his head 150 times in the course of five or ten minutes. He was exhausted, he testified, when this was over. Then Decatur made him do the act "sixteenth." This means to put one's hands on his hips and to bend the body till the upper part of the body and the heels meet, rise and repeat. This was required twenty-five times. A third command was to do the "leaning rest act." Midshipman McCrary was uncertain whether or not Midshipman Decatur gave this order, as there were several other midshipmen in the room at the time. The rest act is the "seventh" exercise. It consists in lying prone on the floor, with arm underneath and rising. This was required about seven or eight times. The witness could not identify the seventh, as charged in the specifications, and the "leaning rest" as the same exercise. On cross-examination, Midshipman McCrary stated that if Midshipman Decatur should testify that he did not haze him, he would believe that he, Midshipman Decatur, told an untruth.

Midshipman Gaylord Church, fourth class, was the most typical witness that has appeared before all hazing courts-martial trying hazers in the last thirty years. He knew as little as possible, and gave his testimony with an evident desire to protect Decatur and yet not commit perjury. He testified that he kept his eyes straight before him, and did not look at the upper classmen, when, in response to an order, he reported to the room designated.

"Did you recognize anyone out of the corner of your eye as you passed?" thundered the judge advocate. Midshipman Church haltingly admitted that he did. "Who was it?" "I did not know him then." "Did you afterward learn who he was?" "I object," ejaculated Mr. Theall, the counsel of the accused. The court was cleared and in a few moments opened, and the question allowed. "I learned afterward that the midshipman's name was Stephen Decatur."

The defense of Midshipman Decatur was a direct denial of the charge accompanied by evidence of his good character given by Lieut. Commander Capehart, U.S.N., Prof. Harry P. Huse, U.S.N., and a number of midshipmen. Midshipman Decatur offered to prove an alibi, and the non-presence of fourth classmen in his room at the time of the alleged hazing of Midshipman McCrary. The witnesses attempted to fix the time by proving that at the period of taking a certain cadet officer's photograph no fourth classmen were in Decatur's room; but it was proved that several of these pictures were taken. Midshipman McCrary testified that the hazing took place the day one of these pictures was taken.

Mrs. Redgrave, wife of Comdr. DeWitt C. Redgrave, entertained her friends at a musicale on Thursday evening and also on Monday evening. Mr. Campbell sang, Miss Fuller, of Washington, played. Mrs. Redgrave was accompanied by Madame Marion recited, Professor Cusachs sang, Mr. Costet recited, and Mr. Fowler played the violin. The program each evening was delightfully rendered and everyone enjoyed it. Mrs. Redgrave is a charming hostess, and it is always a pleasure to attend social functions at her home.

Among those who had New Year's day receptions in Annapolis was Mrs. Schouler, wife of Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., retired. At the Naval Academy Mrs. Sands, wife of Rear Admiral Sands, received from 2 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Sands was assisted by Miss Sands and the wives of about thirty of the officers attached to the Academy. Mrs. George P. Colvocoresses, wife of the commandant of midshipmen, also received in the afternoon. The midshipmen were royally entertained by Mrs. Barton, wife of Comdr. James K. Barton, head of the department of marine engineering and naval construction. Mrs. Brown, wife of Prof. S. J. Brown, of the department of mathematics, received at her residence, 47 Rodgers Row. She was assisted by Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Kalbfus, wife of Lieut. E. B. Kalbfus; Mrs. Sayles, wife of Lieut. William R. Sayles, Jr.; and Miss Brown.

Mrs. McCormick, wife of Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, received informally at her home, 41 Upshur Row. The bachelor naval officers kept open house at the bachelors' mess building, Naval Academy. Punch was served.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., was the guest of the 13th N.G.N.Y., at its armory on December 28, and it was one of his last reviews previous to his retirement on February 1 next. General Chaffee was accompanied by Major Francis J. Kernan, Capt. Grote Hutcherson, and Capt. G. F. Hamilton, U.S.A. The regiment was formed with twelve companies of twenty-eight files each, and the duties of regimental adjutant were most ably performed by Battalion Adjutant W. D. Finke, in the absence of Captain Fleming. The formation was in line of masses, the battalion being commanded respectively by Majors Turpin, Davis and Ashley. White collars were worn throughout the regiment, which added to its appearance. Colonel Austen first put the regiment through a short drill in close column movements, which was followed by the review by General Chaffee. In passing around the lines, the latter would stop in front of some enlisted man, who was a medal for distinguished marksmanship or long service, and would congratulate him. The passage in review was finely executed. The evening parade which followed was taken by Major W. H. Turpin, the battalion commanders being Majors Davis and Ashley and Captain Rogers. The ceremony, like the review, was a very handsome one. The manual of arms throughout the evening was excellent. Company D, Captain Grant, E. Captain Youle, and F. Captain Reilly, made a particularly fine showing. The Artillery practice against a moving rag target by the eight-inch gun was good, but the shots against an enemy's battleship, all missed, and even the charge of dynamite dropped on her from a new war airship failed to explode and this time the enemy's craft escaped. Following this exhibition, the special guests were enjoyably entertained at a collation, where General Chaffee made some interesting remarks as reported in our last issue Page 489. Among the special guests were Gen. J. B. Frothingham, Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., Col. W. F. Morris, 9th N.Y., Major D. J. Murphy, 22d N.Y., and Captain Rasquin and Lieutenant Lang, 3d Battery, N.Y.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector of rifle practice of New Jersey, in speaking of the National Match, says: "While Sea Girt is not especially a candidate for the next match, or for future matches, still it is to be regretted that the tendency of the Regular officers is towards a permanent match at Fort Riley under strictly Regular Army regulations. Nor can we agree with General Hall in his report that the Fort Riley range makes it the most available point in the United States. It is true that it is near the geographical center of the country, but nowhere near the geographical center of the population, much less of the shooting population. If the national match is to be a success in the future, it must be a joint competition held under joint auspices, and not in any sense strictly under Army control."

The 2d Company, Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., Capt. E. Bigelow, Jr., held a review by General Chaffee, and gave an interesting exhibition in its armory on the night of Dec. 28. For review the company mustered about eighty officers and enlisted men under command of Captain Bigelow, and presented a neat and handsome appearance. Then followed an exhibition of signaling by almost every known method, including flags, heliograph, bell, whistle, bugle, lanterns, flash lamps, torches, ardois lights and a searchlight, the electricity for which was generated by an automobile. This was something of an innovation and evoked enthusiastic applause. Wireless telegraphy also was used and messages were sent and received by General McLeer and some of his staff officers present. A signal station, such as would be operated in the field, was constructed and then there was a pole-climbing and wall-scaling contest, and lastly, a twenty-five-foot tower was built, the materials used being rough timbers and rope lashings. The exhibition throughout reflected the highest credit on officers and men. Dancing followed. Among the guests were Colonels Jarvis, Morris and Stokes, of the 8th, 9th and 23d Regiments, respectively, and Capt. Louis Wendel and Henry S. Rasquin, of the 1st and 3d Batteries, respectively.

The Albany Burgesses Corps, of Albany, N.Y., have planned an excursion to Europe starting from Boston on Aug. 2 next, on the specially chartered steamer Arabic of the White Star Line. The itinerary includes, Queens-town, Liverpool, Chester, Stratford-on-Avon, London, Paris, Versailles, Brussels, Battlefield of Waterloo, and Antwerp, with an optional extension to Switzerland, and Italy, returning from Naples to New York, also a short trip returning from London to New York. The tour will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Frank C. Clark, 96 Broadway, New York, ex-U.S. Vice-Consul for Palestine, who will furnish full particulars to all interested. The main tour occupying thirty-three days; first-class will cost \$25, and second-class \$20.

Inspections of the Massachusetts Militia by officers of the Regular Army and State officers will commence on Jan. 22, and will not be completed until April 24.

Adjutant Gen. W. H. Thrift, of Iowa, in his annual report for 1905, announces that the total strength of the guard on Nov. 30 last, was 2,300 officers and men, divided among the following organizations: 53d Infantry, Col. William G. Dows, Cedar Rapids; 54th Infantry, Col. Frank W. Bishop, Muscatine; 55th Infantry, Col. James Rush Lincoln, Ames; 56th Infantry, Col. William E. Humphrey, Sioux City, and 1st Signal Company, 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Liggett, Des Moines. To further promote and encourage rifle practice, it is recommended that companies be allowed out of the annual appropriation for the Guard, \$100 per year, for the construction, rental and maintenance of company rifle ranges; and for the construction of regimental rifle ranges, \$500 per regiment, and for rent and maintenance of same \$200. For indoor rifle practice it is recommended that the State furnish each company with at least one portable barrel, 22 caliber. That there be more harmony, unity of action, and greater development in rifle firing, it is recommended that there be an annual competition by regiments, between company teams of five men from each company on regimental rifle ranges. Among other recommendations are the following: That the staff of the commander-in-chief be selected from the officers of the Iowa National Guard. The adjutant general to be appointed by the Governor. The assistant adjutant general on the recommendation of the adjutant general, appointed by the Governor. The remainder of the staff to be filled by detail from officers of the Guard by the commander-in-chief. Detailed officers so serving to retain former rank and assignment. That field officers be elected by vote of the line officers of their regiments. That in place of the annual encampments for the year 1906, there be practice marches, combined with such maneuvers as the terrain of the country marched over would permit. That service badges be awarded for long and faithful service, and to encourage continuous service for five or more years. That the State compensate officers for the cost of their uniforms. General Thrift believes a militia

reserve organized along the right lines liberally supported by the general government, would be beneficial to the Iowa National Guard, and has so recommended to the War Department. He is also in favor of State camp grounds, and believes it would be a serious mistake should the Guard return to the old system of holding their encampments in regimental districts, as has been suggested. In conclusion General Thrift says: "I am indebted to Major J. R. Olmsted, U.S.A. (retired), on duty with the Iowa National Guard, for assistance rendered, able counsel and advice. I have been ably assisted by Major Guy E. Logan, assistant adjutant general, in the administration of this office, together with the efficient office force under me."

Col. Daniel Appleton, commanding the 7th N.G.N.Y., has been tendered a review of Squadron A, at the armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16. The review will be followed by squadron and troop drills.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces the following figures of merit of the several organizations of the guard for the month of November, based on the drill reports of the month: 1st Infantry, 86.32; 2d Infantry, 90.38; 3d Infantry, 82.06; Troop A, 92.45; Battery A, 78.12; Machine Gun Battery, 97.16; Coast Artillery, 77.96; Hospital Corps, 88.92; Signal Corps, 85.56; Naval Battalion, 82.98; Separate Company, 85.45. As will be seen, the above figures are highly creditable.

Athletic games, open to all amateur athletes, under A.A.U. and M.A.L. rules, will be held by the 12th N.Y. on Saturday evening, Jan. 13, and valuable prizes will be given to first, second and third men in each event, with the exception of the relay race, for which prizes will be given to each man of the first and second teams. A prize to the organization scoring the largest number of points will also be given. The handicap events are as follows: 60 yards run, 300 yards run, 880 yards run, one mile run, and two mile bicycle race, the latter event open only to members of Military Athletic League. Then there is a 50 yards and a 600 yards novice race, and also the following: One mile relay race, handicap; four-man team, each man to run 40 yards, open only to members of M.A.L. One mile relay (inter-club), handicap; four-man team, each man to run 40 yards. One mile relay (inter-co.), handicap; four-man team, each man to run 40 yards. Closed to members of 12th Regiment. Entries close on Monday, Jan. 8, 1906, with John J. McHugh, 412 East Fifth street; Charles J. Dieges, 23 John street, and 1st Sergt. Robert Meier, 12th Regt. Armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York city. There will be dancing after the games.

A review of the 9th N.Y., Colonel Morris, will be held about Jan. 22, and Lieutenant General Chaffee, U.S.A., it is expected, will be the reviewing officer.

The annual meeting of the National Guard Association, of New York, will be held in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 23. A reception to General Roe will be tendered on the night of Jan. 22.

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is an OLD and WELL-TRIED REMEDY and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces the inflammation, always all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind as mothers will find it the best medicine to use during the teething period.

BORN.

KOYLE.—To the wife of Dr. Frederick T. Koyle, U.S. A., at Fort Bliss, Tex., on Dec. 15, 1905, a son.

MASON.—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 20, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

NESBITT.—To the wife of Capt. W. F. Nesbitt, 4th U.S. Inf., at Fort Thomas, a son, on Dec. 27, 1905.

WIXSON.—At San Juan, P.R., Dec. 16, 1905, to Pay Clerk W. D. Wixson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wixson, a son.

MARRIED.

HASSON-SMITH.—At Portland, Ore., Dec. 28, 1905, Miss Margaret Stephens Smith, daughter of Gen. Allen Smith, U.S.A., to Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th U.S. Cav.

RIDGELY-DEERING.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1905, Mr. William B. Ridgely and Miss Katherine Deering, sister of Paymr. George A. Deering, U.S.N.

SUTTON-IGEL.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 3, 1906, Asst. Surg. Richard L. Sutton, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Lena Igel.

WELSH-ROUSE.—On Dec. 26, 1905, 1st Sergt. William Welsh, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Rouse.

DIED.

DUKE.—At Richmond, Va., Dec. 29, 1905, Francis J. Duke, father of Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 5th U.S. Inf.

FESSENDEN.—At Portland, Me., Jan. 2, 1906, Brig. Gen. Francis Fessenden, U.S.A., retired.

FUQUA.—Joseph S. Fuqua, 27 Lenox place, St. Louis, Mo., brother of Lieut. S. O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.

GARLAND.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 29, 1905, J. S. Garland, Jr., age ten years, the only son of John Spottswood Garland and Margaret Heap, and grandson of the late Capt. John S. Garland, U.S.A., and nephew of Pay Insp. S. L. Heap, U.S.N.

HUDSON.—At Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1906, John W. Hudson, son of the late Capt. W. L. Hudson, U.S.N.

JUDGE.—At St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23, 1905, Christopher Judge, U.S.A., retired, of paralysis of heart.

RIPPEY.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1906, Mrs. Mary J. Rippey, mother of the wife of Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., Military Secretary, Department of the East.

SHEEAN.—At Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 24, 1905, Chief Boatswain Timothy Sheean, U.S.N., retired.

TWEEDY.—At South Orange, N.J., Dec. 29, 1905, James Burbank Tweedy, infant son of Laurence and Alice Burbank Tweedy.

VICKERY.—At Riverton, N.J., Jan. 3, 1906, Lieut. Col. Richard S. Vickery, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

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TACTICAL DECISIONS.

The following decisions from the General Staff on the Infantry Drill Regulations, have been made to National Guard headquarters of New York:

D.R., Sec. 22. "Pieces are loaded prior to taking extended formation" is not to be construed that the skirmisher loads without command, should the instructor omit it. However, when under such circumstances a preparatory command for firing is received the skirmisher will load without command to do so.

D.R., Sec. 47. The side step is ten inches, therefore when the foot has been raised and planted ten inches from its former position, one side step has been taken. The side step is taken in the same cadence as the full step in quick time, i.e., 120 steps to the minute. If it

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were construed that the complete side step included the moving of both feet, the cadence of the side step would be reduced to 60 steps to the minute.

D.R., Sec. 382. In the formation of line of masses the alignment is to the point of rest, captains therefore conduct their companies until in the rear of the guides nearest the point of rest, established by the adjutant. Then form line and dress toward the point of rest. This causes a deviation from Par. 315, but is covered by the third section of Par. 368, and the general principle of dressing a company to the flank toward which the guides marking the line face.

D.R., Sec. 509, page 172, first line; the adjutant draws saber without waiting for the officer or officers of the guard.

D.R., Sec. 509, page 172, seventh line; supernumeraries do not come to inspection arms. The adjutant may, however, inspect them closely if he so desires, and at his indication they come to inspection arms. The officer of the guard inspects them when they actually become members of the guard.

D.R., Sec. 509, page 172, twelfth line; "the non-commissioned officers having passed the flanks do not pass along them parallel with them, but move diagonally to their position three paces in rear of the officer of the guard." They should obtain their rank from their first sergeant when detailed, so as to take their position in line without jostling.

D.R., Sec. 587. "The uncased colors planted in front of the colonel's tent will be considered colors carried by troops." Colors should, however, not be displayed in this manner if avoidable, they should be exposed as little as practicable while not actually carried by troops.

D.R., Sec. 588. A sentinel within hearing would stand at attention facing outward until the completion of the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

D.R., Sec. 589. The salute, as herein prescribed, is rendered by troops whether commanded by a commissioned or a non-commissioned officer. The word commander refers to anyone in command of a body of troops.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. D. P.—Mails for the Philippines go from San Francisco, Cal., by merchant steamers, and also by Army transports, which ever vessel happens to be the first available.

M. C. J.—Reports from the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., have published the data you desire, and you will find a table showing the arms in use by the different powers with range, etc., in the World Almanac, published by the New York World, N.Y. city, price 25 cents.

ANECDOTES OF VON MOLTKE.

The stories told of Von Moltke's freedom from care, or any appearance of preoccupation during the Franco-Prussian war, for which he had made such ample preparation, are confirmed by the account given of the intercourse of George Bancroft with the great Prussian soldier during that war. These are found in the reminiscences of Bancroft appearing in Scribner's Magazine. What follows relates to the period of the conflict with France, during which Mr. Bancroft was our Minister to Germany:

"Moltke, whom I see very often, called on me one day after the declaration of war by the French had been received, and while he was sending troops to the frontier—his busiest days. I said to him, he must dine every day; 'come dine with me to-morrow (my wife was away), dinner shall be ready at the minute.' He readily agreed. I asked Friesen, the Principal minister of Saxony, and my friend Watzdorf, sole minister of Weimar. Friesen brought with him the Saxon Envoy at this court, so we were just five at table. Moltke was at his ease; for he knew himself to be among friends. He spoke always with calm and composure; but when he expressed his indignation at being forced into the war, his manner was that of sorrow, the deepest, keenest sorrow, mixed with anger. There was not a word of boasting; but his manner of speaking implied perfect confidence in the result of the war; but then he deplored the immense sacrifice of life which he foresaw as inevitable. He explained to us in a few words the former condition of the French army before Niel became minister; gave great praise to Niel, and to the improvements which Niel had introduced, and the better condition and greater efficiency of the French army through Niel's administration. But it was plain, from his composure, that he knew perfectly the defects existing in the French army at the moment of the declaration of war; and that he could continue composedly to send forward the German troops without fear of any precipitate invasion of the enemy. Indeed, I drew from his words his intention of conducting the campaign on the soil of France, and his consciousness of being able to do so. Of England he complained: a word from her of firmness, spoken at the proper time, would have prevented the war; and the failure to speak that word was what would be remem-

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bered if England should be threatened with an invasion. Conversation was kept up for nearly three hours."

Mr. Bancroft again says: "My companion is often General Moltke, who is very nearly the same age as myself. Three weeks ago as I was riding with him, we passed a count who looked older than either of us. 'He looks,' said Moltke, 'much older than he is; he has used his body more than his mind.' We fell upon the question whether men as they come near their end would like to begin the battle of life anew. 'Who,' said the General, 'would live his life over again? I would not mine. The old story of the Hindoo philosopher is true, when he said this life is a punishment for transgressions committed under an earlier form of being.' All this he spoke deliberately and emphatically, and this man is one of the two most honored men in Germany. As we passed along, everyone took off his hat and bowed to him; as we passed a restaurant a crowd filled the window to greet him as he rode by. It seemed as if every eye that saw him gave him a blessing, and every voice was raised to bear witness to him; and yet life had for him no attractions; and the thought of renewing it on earth was one from which he shrunk with horror."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

That the operation of the Personnel Act in the United States Navy has been carefully studied by the British Admiralty in formulating their new system of training for naval officers is evident from the provision they have made regarding the interchangeability of duties between the staff and the line. They have concluded that the voluntary principle regarding the choice of duties will not work successfully unless it is qualified by other conditions, and consequently, while nominally retaining the rule that young officers may decide for themselves whether they will serve in the engineering branch or in the executive, they have stipulated that each officer, during the junior period of his service, shall do occasional duty in the engine room as well as on deck. It is held that "employment in any specialist work should not prevent an officer from gaining the executive knowledge and habit of command necessary for the position of captain of a ship," and that there is "no necessity for the permanent distribution of officers into executive, engineer and marine branches," inasmuch as "one class of officers can be instructed to perform any of those duties." The Admiralty, however, do not appear to be thoroughly confident on that point. They have ordered that no officer shall begin to specialize in engineering until he has been promoted to lieutenant, though it is intended that as a midshipman he shall receive a far more thorough training in engineering work than has been given hitherto. "Every specialist lieutenant," the Admiralty program continues, "must pass the prescribed executive examination for the rank of commander, or else forfeit his claims to any higher executive positions. Further, no officer will be permitted to embark on a specialist course of instruction until he has passed all the examinations for the rank of lieutenant and has served continuously as a sub-lieutenant or a lieutenant for at least a complete year at sea; he must also have obtained the necessary certificate of competency in watch keeping from his captain." It will be noted that the British scheme is in effect our own Personnel Act, considerably modified in what appears to be an attempt to make compliance with its conditions both voluntary and compulsory!

The clothing of the Russian army has proved very unsuited to campaigning work, and Lieutenant General Dobrinski, commanding the 35th Division, has presented a report which embodies the recommendations of commanding officers of corps and other generals. The foot-gear used in the war has been absolutely condemned. It should be replaced by a lighter type of boot, and one better made, and there should be no attempt to economize by using poor material. The method of carrying ammunition and provisions in two large bags slung diagonally across the shoulders, and of carrying the greatcoat also en bandoulière is absolutely condemned, and a haversack is suggested of waterproof cloth to be carried on the back much as in other armies; this would contain the man's necessary equipment with biscuit for one day and tea and sugar for two days. The cartridges would be carried much as in other armies.

Germany plans to expend upon her navy during the next twelve years altogether \$927,807,500, of which \$106,422,500 is to be obtained by a loan and \$2,805,000 annually by an addition of this amount to the ordinary estimates. The main features of the new bill, which has been accepted by the Federal Council, are a great increase in the tonnage of the battleships to be constructed under the program of 1900, with the consequent increase in cost from \$6,070,000 to \$9,125,000. It is also intended to lay down six large cruisers for foreign service, practically small battleships, each of them costing \$6,875,000, as compared with \$4,542,500 for the recent vessels. The new program also includes twenty-four torpedo boat di-

visions, of 144 destroyers, instead of sixteen divisions, or ninety-six boats as originally contemplated. Each division will cost \$2,077,500 instead of \$1,802,500. Finally, there is to be an annual appropriation of \$1,250,000 to defray the cost of the construction of submarines and of preliminary experiments.

According to a special cable to the Washington Star, the British naval maneuvers for 1906 will be based on a new principle, and will be on a much larger scale than heretofore. The cable says: "The Japanese fleet will theoretically form part of the scheme which will test the strategic and tactical value of the new distribution of warships. It will be supposed that strained relations exist, and the British and Japanese navies will be on the watch all over the world. The sea frontiers of all British possessions will come into the scheme. As soon as 'war' has been declared the reserve division will be mobilized, and the conditions that might occur with a naval combination operating against Great Britain will then be rehearsed simultaneously by the various divisions, the operations being part of one great war plan. A 'skeleton' army of crusaders with admirals in command will be kept on the alert for weeks against this force. Tact, ability and intuitive judgment will be demanded of the various commanders-in-chief, and the scheme is designed to be the most searching test of efficiency ever devised."

The United Service Gazette informs us that as a result of the lessons learned in South Africa and in the Russo-Japanese war, the field work courses for British infantry are to be considerably altered in character next year. The great change is due to the adoption of high command redoubts, with head-cover as a protection from howitzer fire, concealment being the predominant feature in all the new types of trenches and traverses. Invisibility on the sky line, and the use of "blindages" with natural screens, to falsify the position of the defense, is a feature of the new instruction. The type of blockhouses adopted against the Boers has been introduced, together with the barbed wire fences, with improvised alarms. Several new types of frame bridges and cantilevers mark an advance in military bridging, and other new types of instruction are railways and telegraphs. Officers are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the instructions dealing with earthworks, obstacles, and the like, but authority has been given for the various types to be modified according to the local conditions prevailing for instruction. The infantry are to take up the new work during the next training season.

The general consensus of opinion developed in the discussion following a lecture at Aldershot on cavalry in war was that cavalry has a great future, and that the arme blanche is not at all discredited.

The British Admiralty has decided to abolish salt beef as an article of diet. The growth of the refrigerating system makes it possible now for fresh meat to be carried on board, and as vessels are seldom more than a week from port, there will be no difficulty in maintaining a fresh supply.

At the Royal United Service Institution recently, according to the Army and Navy Gazette, Dr. Maguire showed with how little "vision" British statesmen have read in the past the lessons of the future. The ruin of the United States as a nation was foretold in 1862-'63; the certainty of the maintenance of peace was proclaimed in 1870; the impossibility of Russia reaching Merv after the failure at Constantinople was declared in 1878; and the idea that Russia in Asia could be stopped by England alone appeared to be held in theory as late as the year 1898. Such foolish optimism was denounced by Dr. Maguire as a vice of the nation, and these, it is to be remembered, are the conclusions of a civilian. Ruskin regarded war as a nourisher of the higher life of the nation, and so Dr. Maguire declared it to be not a disease but a preventive of decay. It was utterly insane, he said, to call war a diseased or ferocious folly, and it would be just as reasonable to call jurisprudence or surgery diseases. He showed that nations have perished by cultivating the art of peace alone, while no nation has ever perished or decayed, or got diseased by cultivating the arts of war, which, indeed, have elevated them, while skilful preparation for war conduces to national improvement in literature, morals and health. The conclusion, of course, was the old one, that the only foundation of "the Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates" is a race of well-trained military men, fit to fight by land and sea. "A state which is not fit for war is not only diseased, but dying." Therefore, no shadow of doubt can remain that the plain duty of the nation is to gird on its armor. Count K. Hiro-sawa, who has received an English University education, and who was for eleven years in the Japanese Foreign Office, thus expresses himself in regard to the British army: "Your Boer war, and the failure to organize an efficient military force adequate to your needs, have made a painful impression in Japan. * * * Do not think that you can buy an alliance that will maintain you in safety. * * * I do not think the case of England is hopeless, or I should not venture to speak out in the hope of arresting the process of decay. * * * You should throw your army open to everyone, and not allow social position to influence appointments."

Thirteen members of the Hobbs family, two brothers and their eleven sons, have served an aggregate of 256 years as commissioned officers in the British army.

Sir Archibald Hunter, who has just been promoted to the rank of general officer in the British army, is only forty-nine years of age, securing his advance from the rank of second lieutenant in thirty-one years.

It has always been required of a naval commander that he should be a diplomat as well as a sailor and fighter, but this requirement is probably more urgent now than ever before. The intercourse of nations is becoming more and more intimate and their rivalries for commerce, prestige and influence increasingly acute. Their navies, too, are brought into close contact in time of peace and their services in promoting national interests are in constant demand. These conditions require a high degree of special training on the part of navy officers, and that fact alone would weigh heavily against any suggestion to lower the standards of naval education. This view of the case is the text of a capital article in the London Express with special reference to a recent notable instance of the diplomatic function of naval service. "Battleships and cruisers," our contemporary remarks, "exist for the purpose of keeping the world's peace, not merely because they are able to deal death and destruction, but also because they are the means of carrying messages of good will from one country to the other in the persons of admirals who are possessed of those rare qualities of tact and amiability which Prince Louis of Battenberg has shown during his visit to the United States. It is not necessary nowadays that an admiral should be merely a good strategist and a valiant fighter; he must also be a good trencherman, an untiring sightseer, and an orator who knows when and how to say the right thing. The typical old sea dog of

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former days, who would sit down at a dinner in sensitive foreign cities and blurt out salty indiscretions, often did infinitely more harm than the smooth-bore guns with which his ships were armed. Prince Louis of Battenberg has achieved a triumph in America the like of which has come to few foreigners who have visited the land of the Stars and Stripes."

The Scientific American says: "Naturally, the introduction of the Elswick-built ships into the British navy led to keen rivalry between them and the fast Duncan class, and this culminated in a twenty-four hour race (carried out under the recent Admiralty provision for a quarterly full-power trial of all ships of the navy) which recently took place between the Duncan and the Swiftsure. The battleships started off on their all-day race on even terms. They were driven at full power for the whole twenty-four hours, and at the end of that time the Duncan was thirty miles ahead of the Swiftsure, having put to her credit the remarkable performance, for a battleship, of maintaining for a whole day an average speed of 20.1 knots an hour. An average speed of 19.6 knots an hour was sustained by the Swiftsure. That a 14,000-ton battleship could be able to steam for 48½ knots at an average speed of over twenty knots an hour, constitutes a record that will probably stand for some time to come. To enable our readers to form an intelligent estimate of the relative performances of the two ships, we may mention that the Swiftsure is 436 feet in length, by 71 feet beam, and 24 2-3 feet in draft, and that on her official trial she made twenty knots an hour with 14,018 indicated horsepower; whereas the Duncan is 405 feet in length, by 75½ feet beam, and 27¼ feet draft, and on her official trial made 19.1 knots with an indicated horsepower of 18,232."

The new German 8 bullet is pointed in shape and weighs only ten grammes as against the 14.7 grammes of the '88 bullet, while the new French bullet D, also pointed, is of solid bronze and nearly twice as long and weighs 13 grammes. The velocity of the 8 bullet at 25 meters from the mouth of the barrel averages 860 meters as against 620 meters in the case of its predecessor, and it can be used with the same result in the '88 and '98 rifles as well as in machine guns. The range of the new weapon is about 4,000 meters with an angle of elevation of 31 degrees. At 4,000 meters the angle of incidence is about 60 degrees; at 2,000 meters about 12 degrees; at 1,500 meters about 50 degrees; at 1,000 meters about 2 degrees, and at 600 meters about one-half degree. The thickness of pinewood pierced at 100 meters is 100 cm.; at 400 meters, 80 cm.; at 800 meters, 35 cm., and at 1,800 meters, 10 cm. In the case of iron a plate seven millimeters thick is penetrated at 350 meters, and a steel plate of the best manufacture 9.5 millimeters thick receives an insignificant impression at 100 meters.

In Paris, Dec. 20, twenty-six members of the anti-military organization, accused of inciting recruits to disloyalty and insurrection, were found guilty and given sentences varying from four years to six months, with a fine of 100 francs for each. The prisoners attempted to make speeches, but were prevented and left the courtroom singing a revolutionary song.

The Chinese are sending to this country two Imperial Commissions, composed of officials of high rank, to study American political, military, naval, educational and industrial methods. They are due in San Francisco Jan. 16.

In the recent great fire at Carraca Arsenal, Cadiz, in which a considerable range of buildings of the yard was destroyed with all the machinery, the two torpedoboats, Ariete, which has made 26 knots, and Rayo, as well as two smaller boats, were completely burned. One man was lost in the flames.

Of the new British War Minister, the United Service Gazette says: "It augurs well for the future of the War Office, that in the new government a man of the front rank in intellect and power of grasping a subject, has been selected to fill the post of War Minister. The Right Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C., is quite the acutest intellect that has been at the Equity Bar for a generation. He is a tireless worker and an eloquent speaker, and although hitherto he has been somewhat of a 'Blue-water' extremist, yet he has studied the army, and to some purpose, for it was he who suggested the Explosives Committee. Mr. Haldane belongs to the Imperial section of the Liberal party, and his admirers call him 'The brain of the Empire.'"

"The reformed uniform for the bluejackets," says the London Mail, "which is to make the handyman of our navy a different looking sailor lad, came into force at Christmas. The familiar caps and blue collars will disappear, and Jack will be given a peaked cap and a jacket. Sailors have several objections to the old-time picturesque costume. The baggy trousers were liable to catch in machinery, the open jumper was nick-named the 'pneumonia catcher,' and the white straw hats for hot weather

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



free from grit and acid. Prevents accumulation of tartar. Will not injure the enamel of the teeth.

were difficult to stow away. A jacket loosely fitting, comfortable around the neck, with a turned-down collar and five buttons; a peaked cap, light, ventilated, with broad, flat top and, for use in hot weather, a cover to protect the back of the neck; trousers moderately loose; this was the reconstruction favored by the lower deck of the Home Fleet."

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S. A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
2. Northern Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of the Lakes—Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.
4. Pacific Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Major General Wood in temporary command. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Col. J. W. Bulb, 12th Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., in temporary command.

ENGINEERS.

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C, Ft. Barry, Cal., ordered to Ft. Mason, Cal.; D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F, sailed from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1905; F, I and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H, Benicia Bks., Cal.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 25, 1906.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, and L, sailed from San Francisco for Manila, Dec. 15. Troops B and M will sail March 5, 1906.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, F, G, I and L, Manila, P.I.; D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; H, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Troops D, H, K and M will sail for Manila from San Francisco Jan. 5, 1906.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; E, G and I, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
- 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.
- 12th Cav.—Entire regiment Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- 13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sill, Okla.

- 14th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- 15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Battery and Station. | 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. |
| 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. | 17th. Vancouver Barracks. |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. | 18th. Vancouver Barracks. |
| 5th. Manila, P.I. | 19th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. Ordered to Ft. Russell, Wyo., for station, by March 1. |
| 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. | 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| Will sail for Manila Feb. 1 from San F. | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 9th. Presidio, San Francisco | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 11th. Ft. Adams, R.I. | 26th. Manila, P.I. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. Ordered to Ft. Russell, Wyo., for station, by March 1. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 13th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. | 28th. Manila, P.I. |
| Will sail for Manila Feb. 1 from San F. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |

COAST ARTILLERY.

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|---|---|
| Company and Station. | Company and Station. |
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 28th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal. | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 91st. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 115th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va. | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal. | 122d. Key West, Fla. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. |
| | 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. |
| | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |

INFANTRY

- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C and D, Fort Brady, Mich.; Co. I, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y. The regiment will sail from New York for Manila Feb. 1.
- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo. Will sail for Manila from San Francisco Feb. 1.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B and C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
- 4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A, Fort McDowell, Cal.; B, C and D, Alcatraz Island, Cal. The headquarters and two companies are ordered to Ft. Wayne, Mich., for station, and two companies to Fort Brady, Mich., for station.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 7th Inf.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Fort Harri-

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- son, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Missoula, Mont.
- 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A and B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manila March 5, 1906, from San Francisco.
- 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
- 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 12th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States April 16, 1906.
- 13th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 14th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
- 15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 17th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States March 5, 1906.
- 21st Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 22d Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to stations as follows: Hdqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
- 23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Ontario, N.Y.
- 24th Inf.—Left stations in Montana Dec. 23 for Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila, Jan. 25, 1906.
- 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma. The 2d Battalion is ordered to Fort Bliss, Tex., for station, by Jan. 18.
- 26th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; A, C and D, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; B and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
- 27th Inf.—Entire Regiment, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
- 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
- 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H and L, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; I, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; K and M, Fort DuChesne, Utah. The 1st Battalion is ordered to Fort Logan, Colo., for station.
- 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
- Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.
- Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
- All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, commanding. Address, Fort Leavenworth, N.Y.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Address for January, Fort Caswell, N.C.; for February, Fort Fremont, S.C.; for March, Key West Bks., Fla.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

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SOME HUMORS OF HAZING.

In an article on hazing at the Naval Academy, recently published in the New York Herald, Capt. George P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., said: "Once only was there a monumental exception to a class sustaining a fellow member in annoying a 'plebe,' and that was when the 'youngster' made insulting remarks about the race from which the 'plebe' came. One of the extraordinary results of a successful resistance of hazing by 'fighting it out' that fell to the lot of the successful fourth class warrior was that he became very unpopular with his own class because he had managed to escape the annoyance to which his fellow classmates had to submit. Midshipman E. H. Delany fought his way through the Academy without accepting hazing as a branch of the education."

"Many years ago a 'plebe' astonished an upper class man by going to him and announcing: 'See here, I don't like the way my class is being treated.' The upper class man was nearly surprised out of his wits, but recovering from his stupor—and only one who knows the full meaning of 'rate' among the midshipmen can have a correct appreciation of what that announcement from a 'plebe' to an upper class man carried—the 'rating' demanded: 'Midshipman, do you want to fight?' 'That's what I am looking for.' The fight was arranged and the 'plebe' whipped his man. Then another youngster was supplied, and he went the way of the first, and so on until a half-dozen had been discomfited. Sometimes several fights would follow in succession, when the 'plebe' would say: 'Gentlemen, I am tired now; I'll see you again another day.' The Academy authorities found out what was in progress and sent for the 'plebe,' and then before official authority he announced: 'I can whip the whole class.' It turned out that the 'plebe' had been a prize fighter before entering the Academy."

FRENCH CAVALRY INSTRUCTION.

Describing the course of training at the cavalry school at Saumur, France, a writer in the New York Sun says that the French school differs from those in this country in that the men are required to perform the most difficult feats on horseback in full uniform, while those in the drills at Fort Myer and Fort Riley usually wear simply the blue Army shirt, trousers and riding boots. The large proportion of cavalry in the French army requires an unusual complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The captains and lieutenants are educated at St. Cyr—the West Point of France. As Saumur turns out the bulk of the non-commissioned officers, its attendance ranges in the thousands. Next to the Italians, the French cavalry officers are probably the best equestrians in Europe on account of the instruction they receive.

The first lessons given the novice are in knowledge of his mount. To acquire a seat he is first put on a horse thoroughly broken in all the gaits and a gentle animal, using an ordinary single bit and a blanket in lieu of a saddle. The expert cavalry officer is expected to be able to keep a firm seat on any sort of mount, and to perfect

him horses are trained purposely to kick, balk, rear and buck. The horse is generally placed between two posts padded with leather, so that neither animal nor rider may be injured. The horse is hitched with broad straps of leather or canvas attached to the headgear, so that it is impossible for him to break loose.

He is then put through a course of stunts which seldom fails to dismount the rider who is unaccustomed to these movements. A daily lesson of this sort gives the rider by degrees such a firm seat that it takes a vicious buck or balker to throw him. Then he is put on a free horse and tries him in the riding hall or on the field. Practice of this kind forms the final course of instruction, and upon its conclusion he is ready to be assigned to the squadron. The instruction includes jumping of all kinds. As an exhibition of their skill it is a common thing for the riders at Saumur to jump their horses over dinner tables without touching dishes or food. When a squadron is on a practice march it is a common thing to take fences five feet in height and over. These exercises are indulged in not for the pleasure they give the riders, but to accustom them to unusual conditions and to train their horses to unusual acts. As a result, every officer graduated at Saumur becomes a skilled instructor in horsemanship, and the troopers of the squadron to which he is attached get the benefit of it.

For practice in inclement weather a very large hall is connected with the cadet barracks, but most of the exercises are carried on in the open air on the drill field, which has been prepared especially for this purpose.

A CARTRIDGE BELT COMBINE.

The Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, of Worcester, Mass., which has for so many years furnished cartridge belts to our Army and those of many foreign governments, has been succeeded by a new corporation, chartered Sept. 6, 1905, under the name of the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company. In this corporation a consolidation of all the cartridge belt interests throughout the world has been effected. Gen Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, inventor of the belt, has retired wholly from the business. Mr. William Lindsey, of London, who has for six years conducted the cartridge belt business in the Eastern Hemisphere, is president of the new corporation, and Mr. F. R. Batchelder, formerly manager for T. C. Orndorff and the Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, is its treasurer and general manager. The new corporation controls the plants at Worcester, Mass., London and Leicester, England; at Paris, France, and Berlin, Germany. It will largely develop its military business, and at the same time devote special attention to sportsmen's belts.

IDENTIFIED.

As is generally known, "seamen's return" tickets are issued by most railroads at seaport towns to sailors at reduced rates; but when the other day a somewhat stylishly dressed young man demanded one

to Birmingham, the booking clerk at the southern seaport town demurred.

"Seamen's returns are only issued to sailors," he snapped.

"Well, I am a sailor," was the reply. "I have only your word for that," said the clerk. "How am I to know it is correct?"

"How are you to know it?" came the answer. "Why, you leather necked, swivel eyed son of a sea cook, if you feel my star-board boom running foul of your headlights you'll know I've been doing more than sit on a stool and bleating all my life, and you'll haul in on your jaw tackle a bit."

The station master had been standing near by.

"Give him a ticket," he said; "he's a sailor."—Tit-Bits.

SULU-MALAY TITLES.

We are indebted to Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., for the following vocabulary of titles of rank and forms of address used by the Sulu-Malay tribes:

Junjongan, Sultan; Datto, Chief; Laja, King; Selip, an inferior; Ulantili, Minister of State; Haji, Pilgrim; Panglima, Captain or Prefect; Laxamana, Commander-in-Chief; Mahalaja, Prince; Nakib, religious title; Katib, religious title; Imam, religious title; Olang kaya baginda, nobleman; Olang kaya, headman; Bandari, steward; Makahail, Keeper of the Markets; Sultana, Pangian, and Putli, Princess; Dayang, lady.

Patek: When an inferior addresses the

Sultan, a Datto, Laja, or Selip, he speaks of himself as Patek. There is no distinction made in Borneo, natives of Sulu or in Tawi Tawi, by an inferior, when addressing persons of lower rank than these.

In the Boer War a British private made a gallant rescue. He dashed across an open space swept by bullets and, lifting a wounded comrade in his arms, carried him to shelter. The colonel who witnessed the deed praised the soldier and told him he would be recommended for a Victoria Cross. Later on the soldier was relating the incident to his comrades: "He said something about the Victoria Cross, I didn't think anything about the Victoria Cross. What I know is that I wasn't going to leave Robinson lying out there with all the company's tobacco in his haversack."—New York Tribune.

Mr. Francis Bannerman, the well known dealer in military goods of all kinds, has removed from 579 to 501 Broadway, New York. Mr. Bannerman has for years been one of the largest purchasers of military goods sold at Government auction on account of changes in arms and equipments. In the building at 501 Broadway, which he has purchased from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, he will devote the entire top floor to the display of his unique collection of war relics, said to be the most complete in this country.

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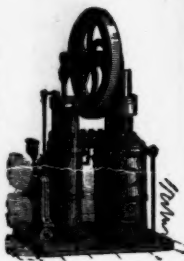
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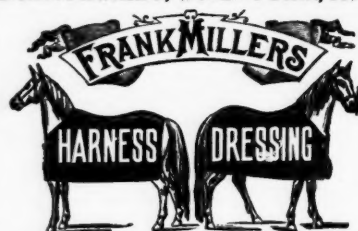
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